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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

TO-MORROW.

The day is at hand on whose issues hangs the fate of this Republic. The appeal is to be made to-morrow directly to the people to decide whether the war shall be carried forward to the extinction of the rebellion, and the restoration of our national boundaries and integrity, or whether, weakly yielding to the devices of traitors, the doom of this nation shall be sealed by an ignoble peace with the enemies in arms against our National life. Loyal reader, our holy cause cannot spare your aid. If desertion in the face of the enemy be an offense punishable with death, what is your crime against your country if your vote is missing, when so much may depend upon a single vote? There is one day more for the work of preparation, to-day. See to it that you and yours are ready for effective service to-morrow. Much remains to be done. There is much that you can do. Speed the signal fire of loyalty through the circle of your influence. Kindle others by the torch of your loyalty, as the brand was sent among endangered Highland homes. Speed forth the signal. Let the rallying cry to-morrow be, Loyalty and Liberty. Aid in the preliminaries that will secure a full attendance at the polls. Our enemies are at work. Active treason is busy in all our communities. Lean rebel fingers are being stretched across the borders to clutch at the purity of our elections. Desperadoes ready for any deed of rapine are ready where such work will aid the traitors' scheme. Hungry eyed rebels are looking eagerly to aid the success of their Northern allies. Old world despots are pallid with anxiety lest the threatened disruption of our government may fail. These are among the forces that are aiding in the support of the Chicago nominees. Do not despair. They that are for us are more than those that are against us. If every loyal man does his duty to-morrow, the result is as sure as that to-morrow's sun will rise and set. With a firm front, with every man in his place, with every loyal ballot sent home, and the schemes of our enemies closely watched and firmly met, the rescued nation will rise from its aching suspense to shouts of joy that will be echoed back by the friends of humanity and freedom all round the world, and coming ages will bless to-morrow's work. There is no such word as fail to-morrow in any loyal State, if the people are true to their trust.

THE NEWS.

There is no change in the general military situation. All is quiet before Richmond. Matters are unchanged at Atlanta. Our gunboats have achieved a neat little victory on the North Carolina coast in the capture of Plymouth. Forrest's raid on the Tennessee River is assuming its threatened proportions, and several transports and three mosquito gunboats have been destroyed by him. Our forces in that quarter are amply able to attend to him.

The sensation at Buffalo is revived, and guards have been posted at Suspension Bridge to repel any invasion from Canada.

Latest news from Missouri reports Price at Newtonia, Mo., still making his way into Arkansas. Reports are current at St. Louis of another victory gained over "Old Pap," and that he and fifteen hundred of his troops had been captured. The report wants confirmation, however.

The rebels pretend to have very important and very encouraging news from Shreveport, La., but are not accommodating enough to indicate its character. The real meaning of the announcement of course is to aid the Copperheads on Tuesday. In their poor way they are doing all they can to aid the election of the General who never harmed them. Loyal men will not be influenced by rebel canards.

The Canada rebel raiders are growing bolder in their designs, and have purchased the propeller Georgian, at Toronto, which they are fitting out, equipping and arming as a privateer to sink the U. S. steamer Michigan. In all probability she will never get out of the port of Toronto, and if she does, one meeting with the Michigan will be sufficient to send the Georgian to keep company with the Alabama.

Our New York special dispatch contains full and interesting details of the depredations of the Confederate pirates Chickamauga and Olustee along the Atlantic coast. Our gunboats are in pursuit of them.

The news from Europe is interesting as touching the Franco-Italian question. A strong effort is being made to transfer the capital of Italy to Naples.

Gen. Butler's movements in New York are still a matter of gossip and mystery. Should he take command there, mobs will sing small and order will be perserved on election day or somebody will be hurt, as is indicated by the presence of some battalions of infantry and batteries of artillery from City Point.

A Nashville dispatch states that a Confederate force, probably a part of Hood's army, has suffered a severe repulse in attempting to cross the Tennessee river.

COPPERHEAD TRICK TO CARRY THE STATE SENATE.

The rebel organ is resorting to extraordinary means to defeat Francis A. Eastman for State Senator, and elect that sprig of chivalry, Lambert Tree. Why is the rebel organ so intensely anxious for the defeat of Mr. Eastman? What party advantage does it expect to gain thereby? Answer—Control of the State Senate. There are twelve Senators holding over—six Republicans and six Copperheads. There are thirteen to elect. The side that carries seven will have control of the Senate. The Republicans are absolutely certain of five districts. Two more must be won. These are the Belleville district, composed of St. Clair and Madison counties, and the district in this county composed of the North and South Divisions and the towns in the county. We feel confident that the Republicans will carry the Belleville district by a handsome majority. St. Clair county will give from 700 to 1,000 Union majority, and Madison will be close, not 200 either side. The Cops know we shall carry that district, which will give us twelve Union Senators certain. Now, one man must be got to secure the Senate, and that is in the district in Cook county. The Cops understand full well, that if Col. Eastman be elected the Union party will control the State Senate. Hence their superhuman efforts to beat him; hence the volley of lies and misrepresentation showered upon him by the rebel organ just on the eve of the election, when it is supposed to be too late to contradict and expose them. Let no Union voter be roped in by those scoundrelly sensations made at the eleventh hour of the canvass. Col. Eastman has been in nomination for six weeks. Why have the C. C.'s brought no charges against him until one day before the election? Because the charges are false, and if made sooner would all be exploded. Make it a rule never to believe any roorbacks started by the Chicago organ of treason on the eve of an election. It is an old trick of the "Detroit [illegible]" who runs McCormick's paper to concoct a batch of the most villainous libels, and [illegible], and cock and bull stories, and [illegible] them in his Sunday edition before each election. He has perpetrated this partisan [illegible] ever since he was imported into [illegible] by Cyrus H. McCormick, and will [illegible] it before every election as long as he [illegible] the columns of that print.

[illegible] OF THE ELECTION.

There are quite a number of vacancies in the various Boards of Election Judges. Why has not the Council filled them? Because the Copperheads object. They want [illegible] by mob-meetings on the morning [illegible]. The Invincible Club expect [illegible] in sufficient force to outnumber [illegible] decent citizens who may be present, [illegible] to control the ballot boxes [illegible] of the city, receive illegal [illegible] and thousands, and carry [illegible] by fraud and villainy. It is the bounden duty of the Council to meet to-day and elect good men to fill those vacancies. Steps should be taken forthwith to serve notices on the Aldermen to meet that there may be a quorum present. No "Democrat" can object to this being done, unless he is plotting to stuff the ballot boxes with fraudulent votes. Let us have a fair election. It is the duty of loyal citizens to insist on an honest election being held.

THE LAST GAG.

Mr. McCormick has had a vision of judgment. The truth is dawning even on his darkness. The outrageous disloyalty of his recent address to the Invincible Club, coupled with his known antecedents as the most pro-slavery man in the United States, has roused a feeling in Chicago, the like of which was never directed against any other candidate for public office. In his extremity he has procured a series of Jesuitical questions to be put to him by *one* Republican, who happens to entertain a bitter personal animosity towards the Union candidate for Congress, to which Mr. McCormick has replied with an equally Jesuitical affirmation. This precious correspondence was brought to us by a stranger on Saturday evening with a request that it should appear in the TRIBUNE. We replied that the document was obviously written for the *Times*, that there must have been some mistake made in sending it to us, and that he had better hurry to the *Times* office and have it printed. We forbore comment on the impudence of the transaction then, but as the *Times* has published the correspondence we shall now expose the attempted swindle to the hearts' content of both Mr. McCormick and his catechiser.

Mr. McCormick recently delivered an address setting forth his political views, in the course of which he avowed himself not merely the endorser of the Chicago disunion peace platform, but the humble parent of that monstrosity. He said that on his return from Europe he wrote a letter giving his views of public affairs. We quote his exact language:

> I will read a paragraph from that letter:
> "What, then, is the course best calculated now to save the country, North and South—the Union, with all the interests of all the people, from the Lakes to the Gulf, from Maine to California? This is the great question still to be answered; and in my conscience I believe it can only be answered substantially—or as nearly so as the terribly changed state of things will permit—as it was answered by the Chicago *Times* before the war commenced, viz: *Stop the war—proclaim an armistice, call a Convention, and consider terms of peace.*"
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> * * * * * * *
>
> "But the spirit of the Chicago Democratic Convention nobly met the case—*resulting in the adoption of a platform identical in substance with the suggestions humbly made in the letter from which I have just read.*"

Now look at the questions propounded to Mr. McCormick by this seeker after truth:

> "First—If elected will you in good faith struggle to maintain our national Union to the best of your ability?
> "Second—Will you support the Government by voting supplies in men and money to our land and naval forces during the present war, or do you recognize the right of instructions as between a representative and his constituents; and if so instructed in your action upon any measure of the Government will you obey such instructions or resign?"

Mr. McCormick answers just as Vallandigham or Pendleton would do. First—He will "struggle to maintain the National Union" by "*stopping the war, proclaiming an armistice and calling a convention to consider terms of peace.*" The second interrogatory, the reader will observe, is *alternative*. Will you do so and so, *or* will you do so and so? Mr. McCormick replies yes, he will! The process of conveying to a *representative* in Congress the instructions of his constituents when there is no organized body to give the instructions, is not exactly apparent. A Legislature may instruct a Senator, but there is no way known to constitutional government to convey instructions to a representative. For that reason elections for representatives are made frequent. If Mr. McCormick had been asked, "do you believe in river and harbor improvements, or do you recognize the right of water to run up hill?" the inquiry would have been just as intelligent and he would have answered as unhesitatingly in the affirmative.

Why was not the honest question put to Mr. McCormick, "Are you in favor of prosecuting the war for the Union?" Simply because he already has answered No. This is the last gag of the campaign. Every man, woman and child in the county knows that Mr. McCormick is the counterpart of Vallandigham in politics, and lacks only the brains of that traitor to become as great a firebrand as he. No man who would object to vote for Vallandigham can consistently vote for Cyrus H. McCormick. No Republican can vote for him. No war Democrat—no man earnestly in favor of the perpetuity of the government, can vote for him without shameful stultification.

FROM PEORIA.

Fatal Gunning Accident.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PEORIA, Sunday, Nov. 6.

A fatal accident occurred opposite this city to-day, resulting in the instant death of a man named Montgomery Street, from a gun in the hands of a companion, being discharged while hunting.

FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

The Rebels Menace Johnsonville—Three Small Gunboats Disabled and Captured—News by Cairo and Nashville.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Sunday, Nov 6.

Information has been received via Paducah that on Thursday night Gen. Forrest with a large force, made his appearance on the Tennessee River, divided his command and placed batteries on the river bank both above and below Johnsonville, within a mile and a half of town. At this time three gunboats and eight transports were lying at Johnsonville. At an early hour Friday morning Forrest moved his batteries up and opened fire on these transports which were fired by shells, and with the gunboats fell into the hands of the enemy after being disabled. The crews and officers of the fleet were all taken prisoners, and an immense amount of Government stores, together with considerable artillery, is said to have fallen into the enemy's hands.

The supplies deposited at Johnsonville likewise supposed to have been taken. Casualties of the engagement not learned.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 5.—Yesterday, the 4th inst., at daylight, the Gunboat Undine, No. 55, captured a few days since by the rebels, came through the shute at Reynoldsburg Island and landed rebels troops. They then fired her and left at 8 o'clock. Gunboats Key West and Elfin steamed down near the west side of Reynoldsburg Islands from Johnsonville and engaged a rebel battery of 24 pound Parrott guns. The gunboats were driven back badly damaged to Johnsonville at 2 p. m. Enemy's batteries opposite, above and below Johnsonville opened on the disabled gunboats that responded until the ammunition was exhausted and then blew up. The boats crews are at the Fort in Johnsville.

This morning the rebels commenced crossing in the boats of the Undine about five miles above Johnsville, two flat boats are also used. No fighting has taken place to-day. The rebels are engaged in burying their dead.

Gunboats from Paducah are in sight and reinforcements have arrived. Gen. Schofield takes command of the post of Johnsonville.

Intelligence from below Florence, states that the larger part of Hood's army is still south of the river, out of rations and clothing and subsisting on the country.

There is a Lincoln and Johnson torch light procession here to-night, speeches, etc. by Gov. Johnson, and others at the Capitol. River rising. Five feet on the shoals.

A Gale.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5.—A strong gale prevailed on the Hudson River yesterday, the tide being higher than ever before at this season of the year. At Conger's Station a portion of the Hudson River Railroad track, a few yards in length, was washed away.

Recruits for the Navy.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5.—A large number of recruits have been received in the naval service within a few months. From the 9th of May to the middle of October 8,500 were received.

A Sanitary Steamer Sunk.

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 5.—The sanitary steamer Dunleith has been sunk. The boat is a total loss. The cargo will probably be saved in a damaged condition.

The Apprehended Canadian Raids.

OSWEGO, November 5.—Precautionary measures are being taken by the civil and military authorities against any attempt that may be made by the raiders from Canada.

NEW YORK, November 5.—Major General Peck left here this morning for the Canadian border.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5.—No stock report to-night. Gold closed at the evening Board at 241.

A GUERILLA RAID ON CHICAGO.

Arrival of Sixty Butternuts via the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis R. R.

WHAT ARE THEY HERE FOR?

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

Our military authorities were notified by telegraph yesterday of the presence of sixty mysterious passengers in butternut uniform on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, holding tickets for Chicago. These individuals were said to be armed, but the utmost efforts of their fellow-passengers failed to get any information regarding their movements or purposes, except that they were under the leadership of one Dr. Berrett, or Bossett, of Vandalia, Illinois. They had no baggage, and they kept their mouths shut with a vigilance quite uncommon among persons of their persuasion. The presumption created by their presence at Bloomington, where they transferred themselves from the Illinois Central to the Alton road, was that they were rebel spies or raiders *en route* for Chicago to make an attack on Camp Douglas, or to fire the city on election day, in accordance with the plan concocted in Canada the other day.

Last night these sixty guerillas arrived in Chicago, and proceeded from the Alton depot to the Sherman House, where they liquored pretty freely, and after taking part in the concluding exercises of Mr. McCormick's circus, dispersed. Their presence created no little excitement. Their unusual attire, their sinister expression, and their general resemblance to the prisoners in Camp Douglas, sent a feeling of mingled horror and animosity through the crowd. Chicago has never seen birds of their feather except under the escort of federal troops.

The question arises, what are these men here for? To what are we indebted for the pleasure of their acquaintance? Have they come to give us a St. Albans raid, or are they here for the purpose of making a hole in the wall of Camp Douglas, or have they come merely to take possession of the polls, and stuff the ballot boxes next Tuesday? Whichever purpose they may happen to indulge, they may as well understand that they cannot be gratified, and that if they get out of town without a trial by military commission they may esteem themselves lucky. They pretend to be from Fayette county, and they say that their mission is merely the peaceful one of voting for McCormick. One of them accidentally inquired of a supposed Copperhead "whether the Christian county delegation had arrived?" If their purposes were merely to carry out a gigantic scheme of fraudulent voting, it is not at all probable that they would be so free to avow it. If such be their purpose, the people of Chicago will know whom to hold responsible for the consequences.

STILL LATER.

A dispatch was received from Bloomington yesterday, stating that another batch of *eighty* "butternuts had arrived there, *en route* for Chicago. They took the train north last night, and are expected to be here at 7 o'clock this morning. They have no baggage except revolvers. What is their business? Who pays their expenses? Ask McCormick and the Invincible Club.

Every man of this and the former gangs are members of the "American Order of Knights," sworn to help the rebel cause in every possible way. We ask again, what does this irruption of armed men from the South, on the eve of an election, into our city, mean? Can any citizen doubt their purpose? Steps should instantly be taken to protect the city and guard the polls against the pollution of these intruders. We are sounding no false alarm. It is the naked, startling truth, that large gangs of butternut ruffians from abroad are pouring into our city for some unlawful purpose. They have no business here, but have come to perpetrate villainy.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

The Law upon the Soldiers' Franchise.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Nov. 2, 1864.
Editors Chicago Tribune:

A large class of our fellow citizens, (prior to volunteering in the United States service,) depended upon their wages for their support, and had no home, except where they might secure employment—such as hands employed by farmers, mechanics, &c. When they volunteered, they abandoned their last home, and some of them have, by being detailed for permanent duty to guard arsenals, headquarters, and for clerks, &c., in the several other permanent offices in Springfield and other places in Illinois, acquired actual residence for 60 days or more. They have no home to go to to vote, but contend, that as they are citizens of the State, and have actually resided in this township more than 60 days next preceding the election, they have a right to vote here. As the Copperhead Judges have heretofore refused this class of voters to vote, they have become disfranchised. To show the justice of their claim to vote, several gentlemen have asked Mr. Herndon, one of our very best lawyers, for his opinion, which is herewith transmitted to you for publication. The clause in the Constitution protects the soldier from being disfranchised, but does not divest him of his right to change his residence.

GEO. R. WHEELER.

OPINION

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 3, 1864.
Messrs Hack & Webb:

You ask me a legal question: it is this—Can a *citizen of this State* who has a kind of roving, floating home—a residence gained by such employment—who has joined the army of the U. S. as a volunteer in this rebellion, and who is detailed on permanent service in this State, by the authorities of the U. S., as clerk, guard, &c., vote in Illinois at the general election? In other words, is a man's *residence*, under the above facts, *where* he may be permanently stationed by the authorities of the U. S. I answer thus—If the man has by word and deed in good faith abandoned, lost his former residence, he gains one elsewhere, if he by word and deed, in good faith made, so intends. Hence *soldiers*, as above conditioned in every respect, have a legal and constitutional right to vote at the approaching election, if they have resided in the county, district, township or other place of voting the requisite time, and have such other legal qualifications as entitle them to vote—such as *age, &c., &c.* I say such men, under these conditions, are entitled to vote—to vote for McClellan or Lincoln.

But you ask do not the following provisions of the Illinois Constitution prohibit them? The provisions to which you refer are as follows:

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

"SEC. 5. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this State by reason of his absence on the business of the United States or of this State.

"SEC. 6. No soldier, seaman or marine in any army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State in consequence of being stationed at any military or naval place within the same."

I answer this: These provisions relate to persons sent out of this State by the United States or this State, and to persons sent to this by the United States or other legal authority—not having abandoned their home here or other place by act, and made and done in good faith, as in this letter specified. A soldier may come into this State and reside here a hundred years—not having abandoned and lost his other home and place of residence—still he cannot vote. The Constitution, *it is said*, regulates, in these provisions, the residence of a man under the above facts. This is nonsense. Better say residence regulates the Constitution.

Again: I think a man may gain a residence by working for the United States—by shooting bullets for it as well as to cut corn for a farmer, all other things being legal and right.

If the judges of election wrongfully and maliciously refuse to allow a legal voter to vote, when all the requisite evidence is before them, then such judges violate the law and can be punished under it.

In my former letter to you the printer left out a word, and it was this "*loosely*." The sentence should have read: Positive statutes cannot be repealed by *loose* implications. This mistake was plain, for the other parts of the letter corrected the blunder. Yours truly,

W. H. HERNDON.

General Hooker.

DETROIT, Saturday, Nov. 5.—Major General Hooker is on a tour of inspection to the lake towns, to see that proper arrangements are perfected to guard against rebel raids from Canada, and take such other measures as may be deemed proper to preserve the public peace and security. He was here yesterday.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 5.—A fire this forenoon destroyed the building 157 Washington street, occupied by James Pratt as a warehouse. There was about $5,000 worth of drugs stored in the building. The total loss is nearly $75,000.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5th.—Owing to the large excess of exports to-day gold opened quite strong. At 10 o'clock a. m. the quotation was 235¼, subsequently reaching 241, and from that it fluctuated from 239 to 240½ at the close.

The Boys Coming Home.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 5.—Trains from here, in every direction, are filled with furloughed soldiers, many of whom are sick and wounded. Most of them have twelve, fifteen and twenty days furlough.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—ALL QUIET.

The Soldiers Waiting for the Co-Operating Northern Column.

A REBEL CANARD IN THE INTEREST OF M'CLELLAN.

The Canada Raiders Fitting Out a Steamer to Sink the Michigan.

Later from Europe—Important Italian News.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Price Retreating—Reported Victory—Political Matters—Cases Before the Military Commission.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.

The official orders and endorsements in the matter of Marmaduke and Cabell being taken to Barnum's Hotel have been printed, by which it appears that Maj. Eno, on Gen. Rosecrans' staff, ordered the prisoners to be taken to Gratiot street prison, but Col. Cole, in whose charge they were, refused to permit them to be thus dealt with. The whole affair is viewed with intense disgust and indignation, and Union men demand the dismissal of Cole from the service.

The *Republican* has commenced its howling concerning the alleged murder of conservatives in North Missouri, and says the Lieutenant Colonel of Tom Fletcher's regiment is ordering McClellan men to leave their homes in the southeast. This simply means that the Union men are retaliating on secessionists for damages sustained by them during the rebel invasion. Price tried to drive out all the Union men; now the table is turned. Copperheads knew this would be the sequel at any time, and are lying about it merely to manufacture political capital elsewhere.

A telegram has been received in this city, to the effect that Price's retreating vagrants had reached Newtonia, on their retreat into Arkansas. It is also said that a fight took place there with a victory to our troops. We presume it was a fight with the rebel rear-guard. There was a rumor this afternoon that Price himself with 1,500 men had been captured in Arkansas, but diligent inquiry failed to confirm it.

FROM ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Great Union Mass Meeting at Belleville—The Germans Aroused.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BELLEVILLE, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 5.

Owing to an unfortunate accident on the St. Louis and Belleville Railroad, the arrival of Gov. Yates to-day was delayed until nearly 5 o'clock this afternoon, and many of the yeomanry of St. Clair, under the impression that there would be no speaking, departed to their homes. As soon, however, as the Governor arrived, the citizens came in full force, and in less than ten minutes afterwards, the large hall of the Court House was literally packed full and running over.

The Governor was necessarily somewhat brief in his remarks, but he pursued very nearly the same line of argument that he followed in his admirable speech recently delivered in Chicago, and it told excellently well with the loyal yeomans of Belleville and St. Clair. The Teutonic element is usually considered phlegmatic, but as one who saw the crowd that listened for nearly two hours to the Governor's eloquent utterances, and heard its patriotic outbursts of satisfaction whenever a sentiment was given that accorded with its views upon the great principles of human freedom, would, whatever they might say of the German element of Belleville, not say that it was stolid and phlegmatic. I have seldom seen an audience that exhibited more enthusiasm, or more demonstrations of patriotism.

It was quite dark when Gov. Yates concluded, and the audience adjourned with three cheers for the ticket, national, State and local.

Judge Scates made an excellent speech in the evening at the Court House.

The indications of success in this Congressional District are excellent. There is little doubt that Jehu Baker, our candidate for Congress, will be elected by a handsome majority. He will receive at least 1,000 majority from St. Clair alone. The Senatorial and Representative districts are safe also, beyond a peradventure, unless frauds are perpetrated at the ballot-box.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, November 5.

The steamer James White, *en route* for New Orleans, snagged and sunk yesterday afternoon opposite Island No. 10. From fifteen to eighteen deck hands were drowned. The cargo, consisting of Government stores and produce was badly damaged, but there are slight hopes of saving the boat.

FROM ALTON.

Great Union Meeting—Speech of Gov. Yates.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ALTON, Nov. 4, via ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.

One of the very best meetings of the campaign, although of course not one of the largest, was held this evening in this pleasant city. It was the intention of the committee that Gov. Yates should speak in the afternoon, but owing to the prevalent storm that prevented the expected influx of visitors, it was decided to defer the speaking until evening. The result justified the change of programme. The hall, the largest in the city, and capable of seating two thousand persons, was closely packed, and the Governor held them spell-bound for over two hours, during which time he expounded the pending issues and indicated the duties of loyal men in regard to the present canvass. It was an exceedingly happy and brilliant effort, and in all respects satisfactory to his hearers. During its delivery he was frequently interrupted by cheers and other demonstrations of applause. I have heard every speech delivered by the Governor since the canvass commenced, and this delivered at Alton to-night was the best of the lot.

Gov. Yates was followed by Col. W. B. Scates, in an excellent address of an hour, after which the meeting adjourned. To-day the Governor and Judge Scates speak at Belleville, St. Clair county, and this evening in this city, with Mr. Chase.

FROM INDIANA.

Reception of Hon. Schuyler Colfax at Goshen—Monster Meeting.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
GOSHEN, Saturday, Nov. 5.

An immense outpouring of the loyal people of old Elkhart, numbering not less than 10,000, greeted the arrival of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, and listened to a thrilling address from that gallant champion of freedom. A procession six miles in length, with banners and emblems, one hundred ladies on horseback, each with a boy in blue at her side, huge cars filled with youth and beauty, a cavalcade of rail splitters, another of trades and professions, and banners and mottoes, gave interest to the scene. Mr. Colfax was followed by Governor Fairfield, of Michigan, in an able and telling speech. Indiana is safe for the Union.

FROM NEW YORK.

Military Matters—The Markets—Late from Europe.

ARMY NEWS.

The New York *Times'* Army of the Potomac special says: We understand the last movement was simply a reconnoissance in force. Gen. Grant determined to ascertain the actual strength of the enemy on the left. Such information could only be effected by concentrating a large body of troops to feel their way through a country comparatively unknown to us, but every part of it familiar to the enemy. Orders were simultaneously sent to Gen. Butler not to attack, but only to engage the attention of the enemy on the right, for the double purpose of preventing them from massing against our left, and to ascertain their actual strength in that direction. The enemy was found entrenched, and their works manned. The results of the movement are in our favor, we having captured 9,000 prisoners, while losing less than 1,000. In killed and wounded we are about equal. The health of the army is excellent. Everything reported quiet in the Shenandoah. Guerillas are very active between Sheridan's headquarters and Martinsburg.

THE PIRATICAL DEPREDATIONS.

The *Herald* gives full particulars of the recent piratical depredations off the coast. Capt. Drinkwater, of the ship Shooting Star, says the steamer Chickamauga carried the stars and stripes until within gunshot of her prizes, when she hoisted the rebel flag. The Shooting Star, M. Spotter and Emma Hall were burned, and the crews placed on board the Abraham Lincoln, which was bonded for $18,000 and sent to New York. All the prisoners were compelled to sign a parole not to serve on land or water against the Confederate States until regularly exchanged.

Lieut. Wilkinson, commander of the Chickamauga, is an old officer of the navy. He is a native of Virginia. He resigned his commission in June, 1861, and was appointed a Lieutenant in the rebel navy. Lieut. Ward, commanding the Olustee, is an old officer in the navy, appointed from Ohio, who went over to the rebels in 1861. He has been serving in the rebel fleet on the James River.

The Chickamauga and Olustee are English built, and armed at Wilmington. Several more of the same character are reported afloat. Our gunboats are in vigorous pursuit.

The U. S. Consul at Liverpool writes to the Government that he has reliable information that the English screw steamer Leaking cleared from London for Bombay with a large quantity of coal. The guns, men and officers taken out in the Laurel will probably be transferred to the Leaking. She is one thousand tons burthen, very strong and fast.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—This morning there was a partial recovery of the tone in the market. The large exports of specie gave strength to the gold market. Stocks generally sympathized. At the morning Board there was an active movement in railroad stocks; prices were 1½@3¼ higher than closing figures yesterday. Sales of railroad shares amounted to 1,930. Governments strong. Railroad bonds strong and moderately active. Miscellaneous quiet but firm.

Gold opened quiet and strong in consequence of large shipments; opening at 235¼, and touched 245. Five steamers sailed to-day, taking $196,000 in specie. The whole export for the week is $4,391,000. These large shipments are due chiefly to a distrust in bills of exchange, under the unsettled state of affairs in Europe. The loan market was active at 7 per cent. The National Banks have called in loans which will probably produce a stringency on Monday and Tuesday. Market not much affected.

THE SOLDIER FRAUD.

Report of Seymour's Commissioners—Additional Evidence of the Fraud.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Messrs. Amasa J. Parker, W. F. Allen and Wm. Kelly, the Commissioners appointed by Governor Seymour to visit Washington and investigate the charges of fraud against the State Agents for receiving the soldiers' vote, have made their report. They had interviews with the Secretary of War, and obtained from him permission to visit, in prison, Colonel North and Messrs. Cohen and Jones, the arrested prisoners, who are subjected to improper treatment and great deprivation. They say that they could obtain no copies of the charges against the accused, and have found no evidence that frauds were committed by them. They state, also, that soldiers desirous of voting the Democratic ticket meet with great difficulties in their efforts to do so. The Commissioners requested of the Secretary of War that either Colonel North and Messrs. Cohn and Jones should be given up for trial to the State authorities, or that the proceedings in their cases should be postponed till after the Presidential election, and they be released on parole, neither of which being complied with, a communication was addressed to President Lincoln by them, stating the entire case, and, their labors being completed, they left Washington.

It will be seen that one of the desires of the Commission, the postponement of the trial till after the election, has been complied with by the adjournment of the Court to the 14th instant.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The New York *Tribune's* Washington special says: "Lieutenant Colonel Murphy, of the 7th New York heavy artillery, whose arrest has before been announced, to-day testified that a large number of soldiers' affidavits and powers of attorney, purporting to have been sworn before him, and bearing his name were forgeries. He makes the seventh officer whose name has been forged in Col. North's office."

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—Captain Ottenot, 19th New York regiment, was arrested here and sent to Washington day before yesterday, implicated in the soldiers' voting fraud.

The *Express*, this morning, editorially states that frauds in soldiers' votes have been discovered in that city.

FROM BUFFALO.

The Rebels Fitting out a Steamer to Sink the Michigan.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 5.—It is reliably ascertained that the propeller Georgian has been purchased by Confederates in Toronto, and is being strengthened and armed somewhere on the Canada shore for the purpose of sinking the steamer Michigan and for piratical excursions on this coast. She was ostensibly purchased by a house in Toronto for the lumber trade. She came into Buffalo harbor on the 3d inst., to have some part of her machinery repaired, but left soon after. She was without any description of freight. We are prepared for her here.

THE CANADA REBEL PLOT TO BURN THE CITY.

BUFFALO, Nov 5.—A letter received in this city from a friendly Canadian, dated Drummondville, near Niagara, gives the particulars of the designed raid on Buffalo, which failed, he says, through the promptitude of our authorities. Two Confederate officers, named Mack and Dennie, had charge of the affair. All the arrangements were completed. They had one hundred men in Buffalo, who had been coming a week previous, and were scattered about the city in different boarding places. At a signal these men, by means of Greek fire, would fire the city in various places, and then proceed to the work of murder and pillage. Though the plan failed it is not abandoned, and they swear they will yet destroy Buffalo.

FROM NEW YORK.

Gen. Butler to Retain his Command—A Copperhead Canard Exploded—Late from Peru.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says it is positively asserted that Gen. Butler is not to have a command in the Department of the East. The Government has implicit confidence in Gen. Dix, and if it did not General Butler would not be selected for the position. The visit of Gen. Butler to New York is on private business.

A special to the *Evening Post* says the detention of the soldier's vote for McClellan in the Washington Postoffice is denied by the Postmaster, who is a McClellan man. He has ordered the prompt transmission of the soldiers' votes, and for some days past more than 1,000 of these letters have been forwarded daily.

The Costa Rica, from Aspinwall, brought to this port over $400,000 in specie.

Capture of a Valuable Blockade Runner.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—A dispatch from Admiral Porter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated this morning, communicates the information of the capture of the blockade runner Lady Sterling on Friday night, Oct. 28, by the steamers Æolus, Calypso and Fort Jackson. She had 980 bales of cotton, and is 1,000 tons burthen. She is now at Beaufort with her engines disabled. She is a beautiful paddle steamer, built by Ash, of London. Her engines are 300 horse power. She is reported to be very fast—17 knots per hour. She sailed from London in August last and succeeded in entering Wilmington and was captured endeavoring to return. The vessel and cargo are supposed to be worth at least $800,000.

Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5.—The *Commercial's* Paris letter says the late treaty with Italy continues to occupy a large share of public attention. It is not known what conduct the Roman government will adopt; whether the Pope will create an army of defence or not. It is said when the French ambassador carried to the Pope the official announcement of the treaty, his holiness pointed to the crucifix in silence, and afterwards made expressions of great disappointment. A speedy meeting of the Italian parliament will clear away points now obscure. A strong effort will be made to carry the capital to Naples. The French mail steamer Louisiana carried out the first installment of Maximillian's European army, consisting of 600 Belgians. The enrollments for this army consist of 8,000 Frenchmen, 6,000 Austrians and 2,000 Belgians, made by volunteering thus far. Offers of service are much slower than anticipated.

Reinforcements to the Spanish fleet at the Chincha Islands had arrived, but though matters still wear a warlike aspect hostilities between the Peruvians and Spaniards had not commenced. The Government of Chili is said not to be so warm now in support of Peru as it was at the breaking out of the difficulties, it being considered that the authorities of the latter Republic have acted in a very imprudent and rash manner. The financial ability of the Peruvians for carrying on a war of any length is regarded as somewhat doubtful by many. Another Peruvian ministerial resignation has occurred, this being the second in a short time. The Chilians celebrated the anniversary of their independence on the 18th of September in a very enthusiastic manner throughout the country.

Another revolution in Ecuador has been quelled.

Admiral Pearson arrived at Panama on the 29d ult., and superseded Admiral Bell in command of the United States Squadron.

About the Draft.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5.—The New York *Times'* Washington special says: Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, says that on the 1st of October we had received under the last call over 120,000 volunteers, and he had been informed by authorities, that to which he gave the highest credit, that the last draft, when completed, would furnish all the men that would be needed in this war."

From Denver.

DENVER, Saturday, Nov. 5.—The official canvass for the vote on the State question shows about 800 majority against the State.

THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE LATEST MILITARY SITUATION.

MATTERS BEFORE RICHMOND AND AT ATLANTA.

Preparation Against Rebel Riot at New York.

THREATENED RAID ON BUFFALO—EXCITEMENT AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

The War in Western Kentucky—Forrest at Johnsonville.

HE CAPTURES SEVERAL TRANSPORTS AND 3 TIN CLADS.

Union Victory in North Carolina—Capture of Plymouth.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1864.

MORE OF SEYMOUR'S FRAUDS.

The following official documents received at the Navy Department to-day, add another chapter to the dark record of Gov. Seymour's peculiar ways for preserving the purity of the elective franchise on the United States iron clad Essex.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 29, 1864.
Capt. A. M. Pennock, U. S. N. Com'dr Miss. Squadron.

SIR—When on the 22d inst, I addressed to you a report upon the misconduct of the New York election commissioner, I had received only the verbal and incomplete accounts of their improper proceedings aboard the other vessels of the squadron at this point. Since then I have received the written report of Acting Master Grace, commanding the United States steamer Fawn, which presents the commissioners' doings on board that vessel in so damaging a light that I beg leave to forward the report to you as supplementary to the one made by myself, to his unblushing prostitution of their official position. Commissioner McMahon added on board the Fawn what seems very much like subornation of perjury. Comment is unnecessary.

I remain, very respectfully your ob't serv't,
(Signed) ROBT TOWNSEND,
Comd. U. S. N., Senior Officer.

U. S. STEAMER FAWN, OFF MEMPHIS, TENN., Oct. 21st, 1864.

SIR:

I have the honor to make the following report with regard to the manner in which the vote was taken on board this vessel for the State of New York in this State, on the 18th day of October:

Michael McMahon and Hugh F. Morghan, clerks to Commissioners representing themselves to have been appointed by Horatio Seymour, now Governor of the State of New York, for the purpose of receiving from each soldier and sailor in the U. S. service who are citizens of the State of New York a power of attorney, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, entitled an act to enable the qualified electors of this State, absent therefrom in the military service of the United States, in the army and navy thereof, to vote in the next general election on the 8th day of November, 1864, and that the said Commissioners did come on board the U. S. Steamer Fawn, off the city of Memphis, State of Tennessee, on the 18th day of Oct., 1864, and did recieve nine votes.

I find on investigation of the above votes that on their own statement six of the voters, namely: Jas. Clancer, Edward Coleman, Chas. Smith, Jas. Wighuffan, Chas. Cook and John Ross, are not naturalized citizens of the U. S., and one Benjamin Court, is a citizen of State of Michigan, and therefore not entitled to vote under the above act, said Commissioner going through a form to suit them in fixing the power of attorney. Acting Ensign John Sullivan reading the affidavit on the bottom of the power of attorney, and signing the same, Hugh F. Morghan witnessing and not swearing them in the envelope, yet signing them without a voter's knowing the contents. They further state that had they known the qualifications required in said oath they would not have signed it, as oath was neither read or explained to them.

The manner in which this was done seems to have been very unfair and one-sided as they did not distribute any but Democratic tickets, stating that they would furnish the Republican electoral tickets but failed to do so, thereby debarring a portion of legal voters the same privilege they were entitled to, namely voting. The Commissioners failed to perform duties they were sworn to do, impartially and justly.

Very respectfully, your obd't servant,
[Signed] JOHN GRACE.
Acting Master Commanding.
Com. ROBT. TOWNSEND, Commanding 7th Div. Miss. Squadron.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Richmond *Whig* of last Thursday, contains a letter from Senator Henry Foote, to Hon. Jas. L. Jones, of Richmond, making nearly three columns solid. It is mainly devoted to a statement of the claims of McClellan and Pendleton, and a discussion of the prospects of the Confederacy. Should they be elected he says, a convention of all States could then be held, to which could be referred for settlement of the division of property between the two sections, the establishment of boundary line, the equal division of the navy, and the assessment on each section of the proper amount to be paid for the damages it has inflicted on the other during the war. This convention should further arrange a continental Zollverin for two Confederacies, and provide for mutual pledges to enforce the Monroe doctrine. Voters will have an opportunity to approve Senator Foote's plan next Tuesday.

The Richmond papers of Thursday abound in boastful accounts of their late operations in the valley and against Grant, evidently designed to give aid and comfort to their northern allies in the impending election.

VOTERS GOING HOME.

Over 18,000 voters have gone from Washington to their respective homes within the last three days. They were mostly employes of the several departments and furloughed soldiers from the hospitals.

The rush to the cars by temporary residents here going home to vote was too much for the railroads. Some four hundred were left behind, but by the aid of extra trains all have been able to get off to day.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov 5.—Thousands of persons, soldiers, and civilians continue to leave Washington for their homes to vote next Tuesday. The travel is unprecedented and extra trains are numerous. Some of the heads of Departments and chiefs of Bureaus, together with a very large number of Government clerks, have departed home on similar missions. There is not the least probability of immediate active movements of the Army of the Potomac, unless the enemy shall provoke hostilities.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Handsome Gunboat Achievement—Recapture of Plymouth.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The Richmond *Whig* has the following concerning the capture of Plymouth, N. C.

The Federals have, it appears, retaken Plymouth, N. C. It will be remembered that this place was stormed last summer by Gen. Hoke at the head of his brigade, and that, as a reward for his gallantry, he was promoted to rank as Major General in the Provisional army.

The enemy, after three days' hard fighting, passed up Middle River, and on the 31st came down the Roanoke towards the forts. Our troops in two forts—one above and the other below Plymouth, on the Roanoke—were commanded by Gen. Baker, who fought until the upper fort had been passed and the lower one rendered useless by dismounting all the guns. We then evacuated the place, under a heavy shelling from the enemy's gunboats. Our loss was slight.

Plymouth is a place of comparatively little importance to us, except as a check to the enemy's gunboat excursions into the interior of the State of North Carolina.

The *Enquirer*, in its account of this capture, which is similar to the above, asks the pertinent question, "Meantime where was the Albemarle?"

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Arrest of a Son of Liberty Major General at Lafayette—General State Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
INDIANAPOLIS, Sunday, Nov. 6.

By order of Major General Hovey, Captain J. T. McKinsley, of that officer's staff, accompanied by Captain Day, of the 1st heavy artillery, went to Lafayette yesterday, and arrested the notorious Dr. Yeakel. The Dr. is one of the Committee of Thirteen appointed by Grand Commander Dodd—an ex-Major General of the Order. He is the individual who issued a few days ago, over his own signature, an appeal to the people of Indiana in defense of the conspirators now on trial. The next appeal he issues will probably be in his own behalf.

No resistance was offered to the arrest, though some fierce threats of a forcible release were made last night. The officers, however, reached the city this morning with the prisoner and safely lodged him in the military prison at the Soldiers' Home. The *Sentinel* is not expected to howl over this arrest. Heffren's evidence has put a quietus on that amusement.

The reported discovery of a new secret order and its expose by Gen. Carrington is all bosh. There is not a word of truth in it.

The Mass meeting at Cambridge city yesterday was a grand affair. Speeches were made by Col. Granville Moody, Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, and Judge Advocate Burnett. The number present was estimated at fully fifteen thousand, very many of them were Democrats, who openly avowed their disgust with the bogus Democracy and their intention to support Lincoln and Johnson.

Governor Morton's official majority as appears from returns in the office of the Secretary of State is TWENTY THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED and EIGHTY-THREE.

About one thousand soldiers, mostly New York and Michigan troops, passed through the city to-day from the front, they are *en route* home to vote.

FROM LAFAYETTE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
LAFAYETTE, Ind., Sunday, Nov. 6.

Dr. David T. Yeakel of this city was arrested last evening about six o'clock while at supper at the Lake House, by two United States officers on the charge of being connected with the Sons of Liberty. He was immediately taken to the Provost Marshal's office and sent to Indianapolis by the midnight train. There was no excitement over the arrest.

THE CANADA BORDER RAIDS.

Buffalo again Warned—Great Excitement at Suspension Bridge—Troops Sent Down.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Nov. 6.—The following is an extract from a letter recived here today, by the editor of the *Express*, from Dunnville, C. W., dated Saturday, Nov. 5:

"Look out for a raid on Buffalo, from Toronto and Hamilton, on Tuesday. The advance guard is at Fort Erie and Suspension Bridge, or will be on Monday. The headquarters are at Toronto. Some leading Canadians direct the movement.

"The raiders are not all Southerners."

The writer also asserts that most of them are Northern Democrats. The letter is signed by John B. Hailey.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Sunday, Nov. 6.—An excitement exists at the American side at the anticipated raid. Citizens are arming, and goods and valuables are being removed. A special train, with troops, is expected here to-night.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatches—Highly Important News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]
NEW YORK, Sunday, Nov. 6—midnight.

THE COMING ELECTION.

It is unofficially announced to-day that Gen. Butler is in command of the Department of the East. Over 10,000 troops have arrived here within the past two days to report to Gen. Butler.

Officials claim to possess information that a plan for a riot on election day was fully matured. A large number of Southerners, who have been in the city for several months, are said to be banded for that purpose.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The *Herald's* army of the Potomac special says regular rainy weather, successor to Indian summer, appears to have set in before Richmond and Petersburg, causing a temporary cessation of active operations, but no relaxation of vigilence and necessary military work. Affairs along the line remain in about the same satisfactory position in which they were left on the conclusion of General Grant's grand reconnoissance on the 27th.

The rebels being very much pressed from want of cavalry horses, have been making night efforts of late to supply deficiencies from the cavalry force of the Army of the Potomac. These forages though productive of no advantage to the rebels, are somewhat annoying to our pickets.

Gen. Gregg has been breveted Major General, with commission dating from the engagement of Ream's Station, on the Weldon Railroad, 26th of August.

The *Herald's* Martinsburg special says: A scouting party of cavalry have been as far south as Newmarket without finding a rebel force. The line now held by the rebel army extends from Hood's Hill, beyond Mount Jackson, on the left, to Milford, in Luray Valley, on the right. The gaps in North Mountain have all been fortified, and are held by their cavalry, which in the main has been dismounted and is now used entirely as infantry.

THE ST. ALBANS CASE.

Proceedings at Montreal in the case of the St. Albans raiders are represented very satisfactory. Several raiders fully identified; also large amount of money stolen from the St. Albans Bank. The counsel for U. S. had a consultation after the adjourning of court on Friday, and determined to proceed with the case, reserving the right to proceed with the others. If prisoners are surrendered upon this one case further steps will be unnecessary. The object of this movement is to close the case within four days. Hon. J. Rose has been retained in behalf of our government.

The returned veterans of the First Vermont cavalry are ordered to assemble at Burlington without delay, and hold themselves in readiness for further orders from military authorities.

FROM ATLANTA.

The *Times'* Atlanta special says, Atlanta has been completely isolated for several weeks. At one time it was feared that provisions were giving out. No danger is apprehended from that source. Subsistence for animals failed some weeks ago, but foraging into the surrounding country has supplied all immediate wants. The latest dispatches from Sherman state the road clear, and railroad communication re-established. Talladega, Alabama, is reported to be in Hood's department.

Hood is in threatening position of our flank, evidently to induce withdrawal from Atlanta, but he has no prospect of success. The 2d Corps has not been idle. In Atlanta heavy and extensive fortifications have been erected, rendering the defence of the city and depots able to be entrusted to a smaller force than originally designed.

On the question of Georgia's returning to the Union immediately, numerous meetings have been held among the loyal men of Atlanta, which resulted in the appointment of Commissioners to proceed to the State Capital and visit influential men with a view for counselling the immediate withdrawal of that State from the Confederacy.

EXCHANGE OF UNION PRISONERS.

The stemship St. Mary arrived at New Orleans on the 20th from Red River with 600 prisoners, most of them belonging to Western regiments. The following are the names of Western officers:

Lieut Col. Rutheringer, 48th Ill.; Maj. J. Mann, 19th Ky.; Capt. W. H. Cardiff, do; Capt. J. L. Whitehouse, do; Capt. Barrett, do; Capt. H. R. Forbes, do; Capt. Hamblin, do; Capt. Logan, do; Capt. W. F. McFurney, do; Lieut. W. L. Lester, do; Lieut. A. Whitcoff, do; Lieut. Bates, do; Lieut. Cardiff, do; Lieut. Hedges, do; Lieut. E. Wilson, do; Lieut. Morgan, do; Capt. N. W. Cactrow, 48th Ohio; Capt. Montgomery, do; Capt. Gonzales, do; Lieut. Fry, do; Lieut. N. S. Tresour, 67th Ind.; Lieut. L. Evans, 96th Ohio; Capt. Jones, 120th Ill.; Capt. Stearns, 77th Ill.

The next exchange is to be 500 Union soldiers.

New Advertisements.

THE OFFICE CORNER OF Clark and South Water streets, formerly occupied by Preston, Willard & Keen,
TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
For terms inquire at 47 Clark street.
no5-v715-3t net

ATTENTION 134th REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.—The members of the regiment who, owing to the rush on pay day, were not able to obtain copies of the view of the Fort at Mound City, can get them by applying immediately at 99 Lasalle street.

A YOUNG MAN HAS BEEN prevented from marrying, as he believes, by a secret, tyrannical enemy, for twenty-four years past, until he is now 48 years old; believing this is for some wise purpose yet unknown to him; and that it is now the will of the Lord that he should marry. He is rather good-looking and possesses a refined and cultivated mind. If it be now right for him to marry the Lord will bring about an acquaintance in his own time and way. A line may be addressed to Box 99, Atlanta, Illinois. no7-v693-1t

THE GREATEST SONG FOR THE DAY,
"Three Cheers for Abe and Andy."
Price 30 cents. Published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street, the largest music and publishing house in the Northwest and sent post paid to any address on receipt of marked price. no5-v715-1t net

MISS J. M. BOWMAN begs to inform the public that she is prepared to receive Pupils for instruction on the piano and also tuition in the French language. For terms apply at her residence, 197 South Canal street. Best of references can be given. no7-v693-1t net

New Advertisements.

EDWARD ELY,
WOOLEN DRAPER,
GENTS' FURNISHER
AND
TAILOR,
Desires to inform his Patrons that his Stock of ENGLISH, FRENCH, AMERICAN AND GERMAN WOOLENS, FOR MEN'S WEAR, is at ALL TIMES
Choice, Full and Complete.
OF VESTINGS,
Our Stock comprises ALL THE VARIETIES in use for this Garment, which, for TASTE and ELEGANCE, are unequaled in this market. The above we manufacture TO ORDER, in the Most Thorough and Artistic Manner, Guaranteeing EVERY Garment bearing OUR TRADE MARK.

We are prepared to furnish Garments at prices suitable alike to the TASTE and PURSE of the CLERKS and SALARIED MEN of our city and vicinity, as well as to our Employers, and can assure ALL who give us a call, that they will be PROMPTLY and FAIRLY dealt with, or their Money Refunded.

Nothing but a GENUINE PURE article of its kind is set upon our counters or allowed to go from our Store. We make also
Shirts to Order,
Of No. 1 QUALITY and as to the FIT, UNSURPASSED. We make a SPECIALTY OF THIS BRANCH of our Business. We keep also
A MOST ELEGANT AND FULL STOCK OF
SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
TOGETHER WITH THE MOST
SUPERB STOCK OF GLOVES
For Dress and Promenade uses, that can be found in the States.
In London Made Driving Gloves
We have an Elegant Stock of Tan Deer, Buck, and Dock Skin, imported direct.
UNDERWEAR,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
HOSIERY,
OF ALL STYLES,
Dress Goods for the Neck
Of every description, in Scarfs, Cravats, Ties, &c., including Every Conceivable Style of NECK GEAR.
SUSPENDERS
Of the Most Desirable and Approved Kinds,
Together with a thousand and one things which we can not here enumerate, all of which are furnished AT LOW RATES FOR THEIR QUALITY.

We have the Talent and Means to make our Establishment SUPERIOR to anything of the kind west of New York, and WILL SUBSTANTIATE THE FACT TO ALL who favor us with a call.

EDW'D ELY,
Woolen Draper, Tailor,
AND GENTS' FURNISHER.
King's Block,
Cor. Washington and Dearborn Sts.
no7-v620-3tnet

EASTERN STOVE STORE
BANGS BROS., 82 Monroe-st.,
Have just opened a large and well selected stock of
EASTERN
Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves,
BOTH FOR WOOD AND COAL.
Also, a general assortment of Kitchen Furnishing Goods, such as Planished, French Japanned Tin and Wooden Ware; all sizes of FARMERS BOILERS or Lard Kettles. The best CLOTHES WRINGERS in the market, warranted.
A NEW PATENT COAL SIFTER,
Which can be used in the Kitchen, and free from all dust, and pays for itself every month in the saving of coal. A new article for a
CORN POP OR COFFEE ROASTER.
We also have a manufactory of Tin, Copper and Iron of every description. Jobbing of all kinds done PROMPTLY AND NEATLY. no5-v732-3t F-M&W net

BREAKFAST SHAWLS
In New Colors and Styles,
Children's Hand-Knit
CAPS, HOODS, MITTENS.
MEN'S HALF HOSE, &C.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
61 & 63 Lasalle st.
no7-v686-1t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Shelton Sturges, and George Sturges, late partners in the Banking House of SOLOMON STURGES' SONS, having on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1864, disposed of their interest in said firm to the other remaining members thereof—from, and after that date, and to be partners in the same. The remaining members of said firm of Solomon Sturges' Sons assume the assets, and liabilities of the late firm, and continue to do business under the same style and firm name. SHELTON STURGES. GEORGE STURGES.
no5-v684-1t net

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
WASHINGTON, August 31, 1864.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business of Banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this thirtieth day of August, 1864.
[Gov't Seal.] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
no5-v683-3t net

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—A Drawing School for young men and boys will open THIS EVENING, Nov. 7th,
At 134 South Clark Street,
Rooms 10 and 13, third floor, front. For circulars or admission apply at room 13, as above.
C. T. BUCHER,
G. W. BUCHER.
no7-v732 1t

TO THE DRUG TRADE.—Wanted to purchase in Chicago, a wholesale stock, or an interest in a well established House, by a gentleman who has had ten years' experience as proprietor of one of the best retail stores in the State. Any communication will be considered confidential. Address "M." care of Barlow & Parker, Commission Merchants, South Water street.
Nov7-v697-3tnet

TEMPLAR'S, ATTENTION.—Star in the South Lodge, No. 139, I. O. G. T., will meet in their hall on this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock sharp. As business of importance comes before this meeting, a large attendance is desired.
ISAAC BOND, Sec. Sec.

CANCER, FISTULA, PILES and Malignant Tumors are successfully cured, without the use of the knife. The above diseases are cured upon a principle of method of medical practice, by Dr. D. McRAE, late Surgeon of the U. S. Army. Office at 199 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3186.

A WET NURSE IS IMMEDIATELY required, and none but a
Perfectly Healthy Person
Need apply.
no7-v704-1t DRS. SMALL & HALE, 134 South Clark street.

TO PORK PACKERS.
FOR SALE
All the Tools and Fixtures necessary for handling 400 and 500 hogs per day, including Lard Kettles, Coolers, Steam Boxes, &c.
ALL IN THE BEST ORDER.
The above can be had with or without the lease of a conveniently located and well adapted for the Packing business. Apply to BAILEY & McGEARD, cor. Market and Quincy sts. no5-v754-1t

New Advertisements.

CHANGE OF AGENCY
SECURITY
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital . . .	$1,000,000.00
Surplus, Aug. 1, 1864,	462,643.19
Total Assets,	$1,462,643.19
Liabilities,	$30,154.86

WESTERN FIRE BRANCH,
J. R. PAYSON, General Agent,
FAY & BAKER,
AGENTS,
(Successors to B. W. Phillips & Co.)
CHICAGO.
OFFICES:
IN SMITH & NIXON'S HALL,
South Side of Court House Square; and
No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING,
SOUTH WATER STREET.
SCRIP DIVIDEND,
OF 1863, 55 PER CENT.
OF 1864, 50 PER CENT.
$10,000 IN DIVIDENDS
Returned to customers in this city alone.
Scrip of 1864 now ready for delivery. Interest paid on all outstanding Scrip.
THIS IS THE
Largest Participation Company
IN THE COUNTRY.
The undersigned having succeeded B. W. Phillips & Co., as Agents of the Security Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue policies upon highly favorable terms in this well known and popular Company.
ALL LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY,
AT THIS AGENCY,
Without Discount for Interest.
At present date, THIS COMPANY HAS NO UNSETTLED LOSSES IN THE WEST.
FAY & BAKER, Agents.
GEO. BAKER, General Agent, Park Insurance Company, New York.
JOS. W. FAY, late of E. R. Fay & Co., Bankers, Ottawa, Illinois.
November 1, 1864. no5-v695-Tw&w net

5-20 BONDS
OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
FOR SALE BY
The Second National Bank,
N. W. Cor. of Lake and Clark Sts.
EDW. I. TINKHAM,
no6-v840-Tnet CASHIER.

THE BEST
CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS
In the market, are manufactured by
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Nos. 4, 6 & 8 Lake Street,
OPPOSITE THE ADAMS HOUSE, CHICAGO.
They have in store the largest stock of Eastern work in the West, bought in May and June, before the advance, and will sell many styles lower than Eastern prices.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
Boot Moccasins and Shoe Packs for Lumbermen.
au17-p65 W-F&M net-tf

SILK AND BUNTING
FLAGS
Constantly on Hand and Made to Order.
We at all times have on hand the
LARGEST STOCK IN THE WEST,
And can furnish the best of goods at the lowest market price.
CAMPAIGN FLAGS marked so that the letters can be removed without injury to the Flag.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sailmakers,
205 and 207 South Water st.
oc1 1875-301-w-w&f net

TRUSSES.
HARD RUBBER TRUSS CO., 125 South Clark street.
J. H. KENDALL, Manager.
This Truss is unlike and superior to all others in use, in the following respects: It will never rust, break, chafe, gall or blister; does not press upon the cord; is used in bathing, and requires no straps.
References from the most eminent surgeons given. Also manufacturers of and dealers in Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Wristlets, Anklets, Crutches, &c., &c.
☞ Special attention given to the application of Trusses. oc21-z35-6t M,W&F net

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!
Gents in want of a superior article can find a large assortment of the
VERY BEST SHIRTS
In the market at
59 CLARK STREET,
Opposite the Sherman House. R. J. WALSHE.
no5 v487-3tnet

Wrought Iron Pipe
AT WHOLESALE,
By R. T. CRANE & BRO.,
102 WEST LAKE STREET.
oc13 u1 20net

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of
J. M. SPAFFORD & CO.,
For the purpose of doing a
Packing and Produce Business.
Office and Packing House, 342, 344 and 346 North Water street, (east of Rush.)
Chicago, Nov. 1st, 1864.
T. G. McLAURY,
J. M. SPAFFORD,
R. TOOKER.
no4-v742 7tnet

SLUNG SKINS
WANTED BY
J. BAUER & CO., 96 South Clark St.
no5 v439 7tnet

N. S. MERRILL HAS REMOVED his stock of Lamps, Oils and Glassware to New Store,
71 Randolph Street.
no3-v632-3t net

MOST DESIRABLE BUILDING Lot for sale low. Title perfect—50 feet front by 167 deep, on Prairie avenue, near Ringold Place, situated a few yards in the rear of Ringold Place. F. S. WILSON, Vulcan Foundry, 261, 263 and 265 So. Clark street. no3 v463 3tnet

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—1864 AND 1865.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company's Fast Freight Line to New York, Boston, Montreal, Portland and New England cities on the line of the Vermont Central Railway. Freights forwarded with dispatch and at reasonable rates to the above points. Also Through Bills of Lading given for shipments to Liverpool via Portland and the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company on satisfactory terms. For further particulars apply to
JACOB FORSYTH, Agent,
no5 v688 1ttnet 42 Clark street, Chicago.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Capital Stock, - - $1,000,000.
100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.
Subscription Price $5 per share.
LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.
HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
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Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 31 Simpson's Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y.
The lands of the Company are situated in the most well known localities, the McElhenny lands, two miles from Oil City, and other most valuable lands in the best territories, including over Two Thousand acres of the best Oil Territories along Oil Creek and in West Virginia, now undergoing a very successful development, and are already in yield. All particulars afforded on application to the office, and largely addressed the Company, P. O. Box 3880, New York.
no5 v790-3tn

CHARLES F. FRINK,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
98 Washington Street,
Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of seasonable goods, all of which will be made up in the latest and most approved styles, and at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
oc23-v772-5t m w&sa net

WHITE CARBON OIL.—Five hundred barrels
WHITE CARBON OIL,
In good barrels, for sale by
no5-v688 7tnet A. E. GOODRICH & CO.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Extra in QUALITY and FIT, in stock and
MADE TO ORDER.
We make a specialty of this branch of our business.
ELY, Woolen Draper and Tailor,
no5 h-326 net King's Block, corner Washington and Dearborn streets.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

WE MUST FIGHT IT OUT.

We presented some considerations a day or two since, showing that hostilities, once interrupted, according to the plan laid down in the Chicago Platform, would never be resumed, except as between two independent nations. We propose to show now that hostilities would be resumed inevitably between the United States and the Confederate States, after the proposed armistice should have ended in the recognition of the rebel Government by ourselves and foreign nations.

The first question to confront us after such recognition is that of TERRITORY. There are two ways to conclude a definite treaty of peace between belligerents who both claim certain territorial limits. One way is to treat upon the basis of each party holding what it has in possession—the basis of *uti possidetis*. Another way is for one power to surrender all that the other claims. We take it for granted that Gen. McClellan, if elected President, would not be permitted to make a treaty on any worse basis than that of holding the ground we actually have. The Constitution requires that all treaties with foreign nations entered into by the Executive, must first be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate. We suppose that some remnants of the Constitution would be left even after an acknowledged dissolution of the Union, and that Gen. McClellan would be obliged to respect it in this particular. His own political friends have scarcely one-sixth of the Senate, where they would need two-thirds to accomplish the final humiliation of the North, which would be involved in surrendering Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to the enemy; and even though the Senate could do so, the people would revolutionize rather than tolerate that last infliction upon their manhood. On the other hand, the rebels claim the following territorial concessions from us:

> "Withdrawal of Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri. Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from Maryland until the State shall decide by a free vote, whether she shall remain in the old Union or ask admission into the Confederacy. Yielding up all pretensions on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old territories which lies west of the Confederate States."

This is the demand of the rebel government, as published by the Richmond *Enquirer*, and it must be admitted that they could hardly demand less without placing themselves at our mercy for all time to come. With an acknowledgment of our inability to subdue them, it is not likely that their claims would be abated. What then must be done? *Fight it out!*

The next question would probably be the MISSISSIPPI RIVER. Nature designed this noble and indivisible stream to be the home and the property of one people. Its waters flow from the Alleghanies on the East, the British boundary on the north, the Rocky mountains on the West, to the Gulf of Mexico; and sooner shall those waters turn in their course and flow eastward and northward and westward than any portion be surrendered to a foreign power. The countless commerce which it shall bear must be under the protection of one flag, and never placed at the mercy of a possible foe. The Mississippi river has been twice bought by the American people—once with money and once with blood. It is ours by right and ours by possession, and it will never be less surely ours than it is to-day. But the rebel government can no more think of surrendering it and maintaining a separate national existence, than they can surrender their individual heads and maintain physical life. What then must be done? *Fight it out!*

The next question would probably be that Pandora's box of all evils, SLAVERY. "What have we to do with slavery?" asks some enthusiastic McClellan money changer. What have we ever had to do with slavery? Why have slaves fled to the North, and why have their masters followed them with oaths and whips and bloodhounds? Why has the hot indignation of freemen been aroused by such scenes? What have we not had to do with slavery, in spite of our most zealous efforts to wash our hands of it? A slave empire and a free empire can no more exist side by side, than the Union could exist half slave and half free. The Almighty has ordained an antagonism, like the antagonism of fire and water, between freedom and slavery, so that they cannot live in contact. One or the other must perish. What then must be done? *Fight it out.*

Supposing these questions adjusted, we shall find that we have only gone skin deep into the subject. Having consented to the disruption of the Union, how shall we hold our Pacific coast if California and Oregon choose to secede? We must go to war again, or let our golden possessions in the West, our priceless frontage on the other ocean, slide away from us without a struggle. Of course we cannot expect Jeff. Davis to frame his commercial policy to suit our views. Therefore we must establish a line of custom-houses from the Chesapeake to the Colorado. The rebels claim one-half our original navy. Shall we give that up, or fight to retain the whole? The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens declared in 1861, that if Maryland should elect to go with the South, Washington city, with its precious archives and public buildings must go with it. Shall we surrender the national capital or fight for it? Perhaps our cup would not be full without that final drop of of humiliation. Shall we drink it without a murmur, when it is presented to our lips?

We must fight it out! Shall we ever be stronger, or the enemy weaker, than now? Shall we be better prepared for the inevitable death struggle after lending the vast moral power of recognition to the rebel confederacy, than we are at this moment? Every man and every child, North or South, knows that delay is the life of the rebellion, and that a temporizing policy is death to the Union. It is now or never! We cannot avoid the clash of arms if we would, and every consideration impels us to rain blows upon the enemy without ceasing. Vote then for the ticket which represents the utmost hostility to the rebellion, which promises to give them no time to recover from their exhaustion, and no new strength at home or abroad. Vote on the side of courage, and constancy, and Union. Vote against the platform of cowardice and surrender, which leads only to new wars and deeper humiliations than have yet been dreamed of.

A DOG THAT NEEDS A MUZZLE.

The infamous Chicago organ of Jeff. Davis seizes upon the occasion of the arrival of the most eminent financial statesman of this age and of this country, to testify its malignity and spite for the services Mr. Chase has rendered to his country, and the financial power he has brought to bear against Jeff. Davis' rebellion. It charges him with being chairman of the committee in the Abolition convention at Buffalo, in 1848, which reported the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That we hereby give it to be distinctly understood by this nation and the world, that as Abolitionists, considering that the strength of our cause lies in its righteousness, and our hopes for it in our conformity to the laws of God and our support of the rights of man, we owe to the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, as a proof of our allegiance to Him in all our civil relations and offices, either as friends, citizens, or as public functionaries, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, to regard and treat the third clause of the instrument whenever applied in the case of a fugitive slave, AS UTTERLY NULL AND VOID, *and consequently as forming no part of the Constitution of the United States, whenever we are called upon or sworn to support it.*

Whether Chairman or not, Mr. Chase was an active member of the committee to which the above resolution was referred, and in that capacity he opposed the resolution with all his power, and influenced by his opposition the committee *did not even report it.* It is an old, Southern and rebel slander that the Chicago rebel is peddling. Butler, of South Carolina, made a similar charge, to which Mr. Chase replied: "I have only to say I never proposed the resolution; I never would propose or vote for such a resolution. I hold no doctrine of mental reservation. Every man, in my judgment, should speak just as the thinks, keeping nothing back, here or elsewhere." Yet upon this falsehood the Chicago wearer of rebel cast-off clothing says:

> "Mr. Chase knew that no oath could be legally administered to him as a qualification for office which did not swear him to the support of all the provisions of the constitution. He knew that he could not be sworn as an officer without swearing to the support of the clause he declared his intention to violate. He would accept office and commit perjury. The contempt of Mr. Chase for oaths of office makes him an eminently proper advocate of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, who regards his oath and the constitution with about as much reverence as he does the ex-Secretary."

This is a part of the inevitable penalty which Mr. Chase must bear for having combined in his political career the ability of Hamilton and the genius of Pitt, with the humanity of Wilberforce.

☞ Democrats! Those of you who prefer a vigorous prosecution of the war until rebels lay down their arms, to a dishonorable peace and dissolution of the Union, vote for Lincoln. Plant your vote when it will tell against rebels.

☞ Take no ticket upon trust. Examine for yourself. Be sure that you have the name of every Republican nominee upon your ticket. If you are not certain, consult some Republican friend.

☞ Do you wish our armies to stop in their victorious career and be recalled? Do you wish Jeff. Davis to triumph and secure the independence of the so called Southern Confederacy? Then vote for McClellan.

FIGHTING FOR THE SOUTH.

The Chicago rebel organ attributes to Gen. Frank Blair the statement that when the rebellion broke out Mr. Chase held this language: "*The South (meaning slavery) is not worth fighting for.*"

We see nothing in those words in themselves very startling. Nor are they made any more heinous by the alleged fact that "several gentlemen of high position heard him utter this sentiment substantially." If he had said that the North was not worth fighting for, or that the Union was not worth fighting for, we should stand aghast.

But if, for instance, at the time when Gen. McClellan had tendered his services to "fight for the South," or when Breckinridge and other Southern and Northern "democrats" were drawing out their back pay from Mr. Chase's treasury, he should have offered a gentle suggestion to the traitors that "the South was not worth fighting for," would anybody but Jeff Davis have found any serious fault with his remark? Perhaps the Chicago rebel organ may yet agree with Mr. Chase that "the South is not worth fighting for," and turn to fighting for the Union.

"While the lamp holds out to burn," &c.

☞ Do not be deceived by Copperhead roorbacks. They will have our armies defeated, Sherman routed, Grant retreating, Jeff. Davis on his knees begging for peace, arbitrary arrests all over the country, Mr. Lincoln importing voters, whole regiments and divisions voting for McClellan, and other such stuff *ad libitum*. Pay no attention to it.

☞ There is not a line or letter of the Chicago Platform that was ever in any Democratic platform, that bears any resemblance to any platform for which Democrats ever voted. There was as many Know-Nothings, Old Line Whigs, and notorious secessionists in the Convention as there were men who in past times voted with the Democratic party. The Union party adopted all that was worth anything of the old Democratic platform—the Union plank—the Monroe doctrine plank—the economical Administration plank—and the "stand by you flag" plank. The Union party embraces all the true Democrats of the country—Andrew Johnson, Jacob Holt, E. M Stanton, John A. Dix, Benjamin F. Butler, U. S. Grant, John A. Logan, O. A. Brownson, W. S. Rosecrans, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Sheridan, Thomas Francis Meagher, Gen. Heintzleman, Gen. Hooker, and thousands of others. The "Democratic" party, therefore, is like the jack-knife which, though it had changed every blade and finally got a new handle, was claimed to be the "same old jack-knife." But when the old blades and the old handle were put together it was difficult to prove that they were not the original. So when the principles of the Jefferson and Jackson Democracy are combined in the Union candidates, Lincoln and Johnson, and the Baltimore platform, every true Democrat will vote for them.

☞ If McClellan shall be elected his Cabinet will consist of

Horatio Seymour, the New York ballot-stuffer—the man who appointed Ferry, Donahue, Newcomb, North and twenty other ballot-thieves and vote-stuffers, to swindle the New York soldiers out of their vote, An *honest* scoundrel he for—Secretary of State.

Fitz John Porter, convicted, before a court martial composed wholly of democratic officers, of *treachery* and betrayal of brother officers, and of the army, and of the flag, in the face of the enemy—a lovely bird he—for Secretary of War.

August Belmont, the American Rothschild, owner of the Confederate debt—a sweet specimen he for Secretary of the Treasury.

Vallandigham, feasted and feted by Jeff Davis, for his treason—a lovely bird he for Attorney General. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Butler will be recalled from the front, and the "Grave-digger of the Chickahominy" will, in the language of his twin and political brother Pendleton, "bid the South farewell so tenderly that they will forever be touched by the recollection of it."

Vote down the disunion sneaks with all your might next Tuesday.

☞ The first principle of the Democratic party is "damn the naigur." Yet their leader, Jeff. Davis, frees the negroes by the hundred thousand, and gives them sixty acres of land each. The second principle of "Democracy" is "damn the abolitionists;" yet they get up a "Democratic" rebellion at the South and abolish slavery, in order to destroy the Union. The third principle of "Democracy" is "Will you take a drink." This is the only one which they stick to. Drown out such Democracy next Tuesday.

☞ A sweeping vote for Lincoln and Johnson will save the North millions untold in the reduction of prices of all necessaries of life. On the contrary, such a disaster as the election of McClellan, would send gold up to 400 or 500, lessen the value of our money one-half, double the value of Confederate bonds, cause an illumination in every rebel city, and make the coming winter one of gloom and disaster. Be up bright and early next Tuesday—work hard—stick to it till you vote, and till every Union voter whom you know has voted.

☞ A vote for McClellan doubles or trebles our National debt. Under the most favorable circumstances, no compromise can be effected with Jeff. Davis and his rebels which does not recognize and provide for the payment of the Confederate debt, which is probably nearly double the Federal debt; and also provide for the payment of hundreds of millions of private claims for spoliations. Loyal men! these things must come on any terms of peace which can be obtained from the rebels.

☞ Union men, keep cool but busy on Tuesday. Be prudent, be discreet, but be firm. Do not let mere words be cause of offense. Do not permit yourself to be annoyed by the taunts or insults of the Copperheads. Do not attempt to annoy others. Stand your ground and assert your rights at all hazards. But permit all others to have all that you ask for yourselves. Let nothing short of outrage and violence tempt you to strike; but, if strike you must, hit hard, and upon the aggressor be the blame.

☞ Will McClellan "preserve the Union at all hazards"? If so, why do the rebels want him elected? If so, how can he bring peace? Rebels and disunionists all know that McClellan will be "clay in the hands of the potter," and Belmont and Vallandigham will be the potters. Smash their earthenware next Tuesday.

☞ There's but one working day more before election. Devote that day to your country. Merchants, work all day. Close your shops on Tuesday. See that your employes vote. Let every loyal man work. Bring up your neighbors. Look out for frauds. Let no man vote unchallenged whom you do not know. It is your right.

☞ A vote for McClellan destroys the value of our National currency, now held by farmers and mechanics all through the country, and restores the old red-dog, wild-cat shinplaster system. Let every man, before he votes for McClellan, pause and think of this. Greenbacks represent the Government. Vote, then, to sustain the Government.

☞ Swap no local vote. Trade off no Union candidate with a Copperhead. The Cops know that Abraham Lincoln is sure to be elected, so they will try to "swap off" Little Mac. against Oglesby and Wentworth. Don't let them do it. Vote the whole Presidential, Congressional and Union ticket, next Tuesday.

☞ McClellan was practically President for the first eighteen months of the war. Now he says that the war is a failure. So it has been as to his share of it. Has Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Butler, Farragut or Admiral Porter ever failed? McClellan means failure. The next dictionary will define the word. He will fail signally next Tuesday.

☞ The Board of Trade, and every patriotic merchant, manufacturer and laborer in the city will adjourn all business from Monday night to Wednesday morning, and give the whole day on Tuesday to the cause of our country. The world looks to you to do your duty.

☞ Let every patriot be at the polls at sunrise, and give a full day to his country. Remember that on Tuesday next the American people are to decide whether the Union is to be dissolved. Lincoln is for the Union—McClellan is for disunion.

☞ Remember that Abraham Lincoln is committed to a preservation of the Union at all hazards. Remember that McClellan, by the plank that Vallandigham wrote, is committed to a cessation of hostilities and peace upon any terms.

☞ The Union voter who allows next Tuesday to pass without voting is no better than a skulker on the field of battle. What are time and money? If it costs you your LIFE—VOTE.

☞ Who in each Ward will be the first to vote on Tuesday? The man who bears away that honor from us in our own Ward must stir himself.

☞ Vote early and see that the Copperheads do not vote often.

☞ Who wrote the Chicago Platform? Vallandigham.

Who stands upon it? McClellan.

Who owns McClellan? Belmont.

Who owns Belmont? The Rothschilds.

What do the Rothschilds own? Confederate bonds.

☞ We want an inflexible, sturdy, iron hand at the helm, a hand that will guide the old ship through the stormy seas without flinching, not that of a man who fights battles on land upon a gunboat, and goes to sleep in the critical moment of a fight.

☞ A day of vast importance is dawning upon us. If the struggle of that day results in the triumph of the Copperheads and peace sneaks, the night that follows it will be a dark and dismal one to the country.

☞ The very existence of the Republic depends upon your vote on Tuesday. On that day the question must be decided whether we are a nation or not. Do not fail then to vote.

☞ Stand by the Government and the Administration. There must be no gunboat General, who can't remember when he was in any critical situation, to take the helm of Government.

☞ Watch the ballot boxes. Do not lose sight of them during the day. See that they are opened before the voting begins, and that no ballots are concealed by devices which will falsify the true result.

☞ Have you got all tickets necessary? Have you your teams engaged?

Have you your challengers pledged to be on hand?

In a word, are you ready for victory?

☞ This fight is for the rescue of free principles, for an honest government, for the perpetuity of the Union, for the suppression of the rebellion. It is the fight of loyal men against rebels.

☞ Our boys in blue are fighting the rebels with bullets. We must fight them with ballots. Pour them in, then. Let no one neglect to fire his ballot into the rebel rear.

☞ No truce with rebels in arms! No compromise with treason! No cessation of hostilities at Jeff. Davis' bidding. Death to treason!

☞ Remember that the Union party stands for the Union, the Constitution, the laws and the right of the majority to govern in every State and Territory.

☞ Whom will you sustain on Tuesday? Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Farragut, or Vallandigham, Wood, Pendleton, Voorhees, and Jeff. Davis?

☞ Voting is a freeman's highest privilege. He who possesses it and does not exercise it, is not a freeman in reality, and doesn't deserve to be in name.

☞ Look to your tickets. No matter from whose hands you take them. Look and see that they are right.

☞ Your vote on Tuesday may prove the most important act of your life. If costs you your fortune, vote for the Union.

☞ Abraham Lincoln will be the first President from the Northern States who has been twice elected.

☞ Merchants, close your places of business on Tuesday and give the day to your country.

☞ The soldiers are looking to you today, waiting for your attack upon the rebel rear. Do not disappoint them.

☞ Remember Pendleton voted not to furnish men or money to put down the rebellion.

☞ Remember that McClellan is bound hand and foot to Vallandigham and his treasonable designs.

☞ Vote early is always a good plan, Never put off till afternoon what can be done before dinner.

☞ Remember that if Abraham Lincoln is elected it will be a terrible blow to the rebellion and hasten the day of peace.

☞ Loyal Men of Chicago! We must not lose the victory. The enemy are at hand. Up, then, and at them!

☞ If you never vote again—if it is the last action of your life—vote on Tuesday. Momentous results hang upon your vote.

☞ Rise early, work early, vote early, and don't stop working until night.

☞ If you can't vote as soon as you go to the polls in the morning, stay until you can.

THE MILITARY TRACT.

[Editorial Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

CARTHAGE, Hancock Co., Ill., Nov. 3, 1864.

So far as we have passed over the Military Tract, the people seem thoroughly determined to do their whole duty on Tuesday next. Several recent Democratic horse stealing raids in this and adjoining counties from Missouri, have intensified the efforts of the Union men, and cast dark shadows over the prospects of the Copperhead leaders. The murder of Deputy Provost Marshal Randolph, of Macomb, yesterday, by the Copperheads of Blandinsville, has added largely to the determination of the citizens to vote for the law and order ticket. To carry Hancock county at all, the bogus Democracy will be obliged to draw largely upon their Missouri friends—a thing they are unquestionably preparing to do. Two of these emissaries were handsomely entrapped the other day on the Keokuk ferry boat. Reading in their dress and general appearance, the character of the twain, Mr. Gray, of Hamilton, a thorough Union man, commenced conversation with them, and, representing himself as a McClellan man, the Missouri gentry told him they were from Price's army, and were coming into Illinois to recruit and help their friends generally. They even proposed to honor Mr. Gray with their company for the night, but, making sickness in his family as an excuse, he gave them the name of a well-known McClellan Copperhead, from whom, of course, they received a most cordial welcome. Mr. Gray went back to Keokuk by the first boat, and the precious twain, in a few hours, were in charge of the boys in blue, to be disposed of as the law directs. This is but a single incident among hundreds, showing the perfect concord and identity even between the Little Mackerel party and the traitors who are plotting and fighting for the destruction of the Government.

Our meetings have been largely attended, and very enthusiastic. At La Prairie on Tuesday, the Baptist Church was crowded, and the arguments of Mr. Bross, Union candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and E. S. Taylor, Esq., were received with the greatest attention and the most hearty applause.

By an accident to the steamer on the river, Hon. Schuyler Colfax did not reach Warsaw on Wednesday, and the large crowd were addressed by Messrs. Bross and Taylor. As everywhere, the people gave the most undivided attention, and cheered every strong loyal sentiment to the echo. The same gentlemen spoke with like effect at the Baptist Church at Hamilton, five miles above Warsaw, and directly opposite Keokuk, in the evening.

The large Court-House at Carthage this afternoon was crowded to overflowing to hear Messrs. Bross and Taylor. Delegations, headed by bands of music playing national airs, came in from various directions, with flags flying, and altogether the meeting was a triumphant success. If there is any apathy among Union men in any part of the State, it must be in localities which we have not visited and from which we have not heard. Now, let the friends of freedom see that the votes are ready, that every Union man uses them, and that every patriotic citizen does his whole duty till sundown on Tuesday, and a glorious and lasting victory will crown their efforts. B.

To the Voters of Kane County.

AURORA, KANE CO., ILL., Nov. 5, 1864.

Late last evening I was surprised by the intelligence that I had been nominated by the Democratic Convention, which assembled at Geneva on Saturday last, for the office of Sheriff of this County. It is with deep humiliation to my pride as an American citizen, and a soldier who has for three years fought the enemies of his country in the front rank, that I find my position so misunderstood that any one could suppose that I would accept a nomination for any office at the hands of a party that stands upon the Chicago platform. I desire to say to my fellow-citizens that I turn my back upon the nomination with increased disgust for a party of men who, in their National Convention, attempted to prostitute the sacred name of Democracy by nominating a candidate for Vice President whose hand, voice and heart have been against this Government since the commencement of this unholy rebellion.

I have been a Democrat for many years. I went to the war as a Democrat, and am a Democrat still, but I do not recognize in the platform as enunciated by the Chicago Convention any of the doctrines of that time honored organization. I shall therefore support candidates that stand upon the great Union National platform, and hope thhy will be triumphantly elected by the voice of the people on Tuesday next.

JESSE D. PIERCE,

2d Lieutenant and late Acting Adjutant 13th Illinois Infantry.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rebels at Mobile Pretend to have Very Important News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The steamer McClellan, from New Orleans, 29th ult., has arrived. Mobile papers of the 19th and 23d report a messenger just arrived from Shreveport, La., with the most important dispatches ever brought from that quarter. They assert that the news is of the most encouraging nature. They state that Shelby, near the Arkansas line, was capturing forts, destroying Steele's reinforcements and supplies. Magruder in Arkansas is operating in the most vigorous manner, and it is hoped he and Steele can't live long in the same State.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

A Million of Men to be Recalled from the Field of Battle, and Disbanded—Whipped.

DISUNION TO BE SUBMITTED TO BY 20,000,000 OF FREEMEN AT THE HANDS OF 300,000 SLAVE-HOLDING REBELS!

A Northwestern Confederacy.

EACH STATE TO SET UP FOR ITSELF.

The K. G. C's., O. A. K's., and Sons of Liberty, will get up a Northern "Democratic" rebellion!—(*See threats of New York World and Chicago Times.*)

—Northern revolution to be attempted! (*See Judge Holt's Report on the Northern Traitors.*)

The seat of war to be removed from Atlanta and Richmond, to New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago.—(*See Richmond Papers endorsed by Copperheads.*)

Barricades, mobs and bloodshed in every street. The Government credit and currency to be ruined, so that gold will go up to 2,000, and prices according!—*See History of French Revolution and Reign of Terror in Paris.*

The whole North is to be swept with the Besom of Destruction—our fields laid waste—our produce stolen by guerilla bands—our crops and buildings destroyed—half the people to be conscripted by the rebels into their ranks, and the Government to conscript the remainder!

Do you want to bring the war to our own doors, and be compelled to join in it on one side or the other?

The New York Copperhead rioters commenced their riots by conscripting. The rebellion began at the South by conscripting.

The Copperheads are planning to rebel if their vote shows them to be strong enough. They know they cannot succeed by ballots, and so they threaten bullets, after the style of their Democratic Southern brethren. Are you prepared to join them in their rebellion, or will you sustain law and order?

Every Northern rebel will vote for McClellan. Every man plotting to make war on the Government, will vote for McClellan. Every man ready to reduce the North by civil war to the present condition of the South, to ruin every property holder, and starve every poor man in it, will vote for McClellan. Every man who wants England to despise us, will vote for McClellan. Every man who wants us to send the population fleeing out of the country, by civil war, will vote for McClellan. But if you want your homes to be secure, your wives and families to be protected, your property defended from riots and civil war, by the strong arm of GOVERNMENT, and all insurrections, whether from the aristocrats of the South, or from deluded and deceived men of the North, suppressed,

VOTE FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He is the Representative of THE LAW, which is a terror to evil-doers. He is the most humane and MOST DEMOCRATIC President we have ever had. He will make Peace as soon as it can be made, on the BASIS OF UNION. Any other would be ETERNAL WAR! He will make Peace on no other basis until the people, as he says, "can do what they choose with their own," advise him to. Do you want any better Peace Platform than Lincoln's?

IF McCLELLAN SHALL BE ELECTED, AND A COMPROMISE BE MADE, the rebels being treated as equals,

Their debt must be paid	$2,500,000,000
Their losses of slaves must be paid, 1,500,000 slaves, at $500 each	750,000,000
Their damages to their land property must be paid, say	750,000,000
Their pensions to rebel soldiers must be paid	500,000,000
Their navy losses must be paid	100,000,000
Making an aggregate of	$4,600,000,000
Which, added to our own stated debt, and contingent, of	2,000,000,000
Would amount to	$6,600,000,000

This being three times our present debt, would send gold from 250 up to 750. It would make greenbacks, instead of being worth fifty cents on the dollar, worth but fifteen cents on the dollar, so that when you went to market to buy meat, you would take your greenbacks in your basket and bring home the beef in your pocket book. You would be taxed more than three times as high as you now are, as you would have more than three times as much to pay.

IF MR. LINCOLN SHALL BE RE-ELECTED, everybody knows that the rebellion will be crushed, and gold would soon come down to par. It is the rebellion of the SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY that has sent gold and prices up. Nothing but a REBELLION OF THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY, or a compromise, trebling our national debt, can keep them up. The latter will send them up three times as high. The former will reduce the North to a desert and a howling waste.

Look, therefore at the following tables, showing—1st, prices as they would have been had not the Southern democrats rebelled, and as they will be under Mr. Lincoln as soon as the rebellion shall be put down; 2d, prices as they are with the rebellion nearly suppressed; 3d, prices as they will be if McClellan could be elected, and make the compromise which we all know the rebels will not make; and fourthly, the prices as they will be if the McClellan vote is strong enough to justify Belmont in calling the Chicago Convention together, and getting up a Northern Democratic rebellion.

PRICES.

As they will be affected by your vote.

	Republican Prices, as they would have been if no Democrats had rebelled.	Democratic Prices caused by the Democrats rebelling in every Democratic State.	McClellan prices as they would be if McClellan could get off. Davis to accept his Compromise.	Confederate, Rebel, or Civil War prices, as they would be under a Northern "Democratic" rebellion.
GROCERIES.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
Teas	45@50 c	$1@2 50	$3@7.50	$200
Sugars	8@9 c	25	75	5
Coffees	14@16 c	65	1.95	13
Nutmegs	50@56 c	2.00	6.00	40
Pepper	8@9 c	60	1.80	12
Allspice	8@9 c	50	1.50	10
Cinnamon	20@22 c	1.00	3.00	20
DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.	Per yd.	Per yd.	Per yd.	Per yd.
B'n Sheetings	5¾c	65	1.95	13
Prints, Calicoes	5⅜c	40	1.20	8
Bl'chd Muslins	8c	75	2.25	15
Cant'n Flannels	10 c	90	2.70	18
FOREIGN DRY GOODS.	Per yd.	Per yd.	Per yd.	Per yd.
Delaines	15¾c	75	2.25	15
Dress Goods	25 c	80	2.40	16
Velvets	$2.50	$12.00	36.00	240
RAW COTTON, ETC.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
Cotton Laps	18 c	$1.75	5.25	35
Wadding	40 c	2.20	6.60	44
Carpet chain	20 c	1.10	3.30	22
Lampwick	20 c	1.50	4.50	30
METALS, ETC.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
Lead	6 c	32	90	6
Antimony	18 c	75	$2.25	15
Block tin	31 c	90	2.70	18

COAL,

of which the poor man's fire consumes as much as that which blazes in the rich man's parlor, would have cost, had no "Democrats" ever rebelled, but four or five dollars. They have raised it, by their Southern rebellion, to fourteen and fifteen dollars a ton. A McClellan compromise, by assuming the rebel debt, would raise it to three times its present price, or $45 a ton. And a Northern rebellion, such as is threatened in the platform of the Chicago Convention, section third, would send it up to twenty times its present price, or *three hundred dollars per ton*, leaving the poor man's family to freeze around his fireless hearth.

CLOTHS.

Satinets have been increased by this "Democratic" rebellion from 50 cents per yard to $1.75 per yard. Should McClellan compromise, adding the rebel debt to our own, trebling our present debt, satinets would stand at $2.25, and, should the vote for McClellan be strong enough, and Belmont bold enough, to order another Democratic rebellion, we should pay the rebellion price, or $115 per yard.

DRUGS,

which the Southern Democrats have sent up 200 per cent., would cost twenty times their present price.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

If what the "Democrats" of the South have already done pleases you, and if what the "Democrats" of the North threaten to do, unless they are wholly and ignominiously defeated, pleases you; if you want compromise and trebled prices, or Northern civil war and Rebellion prices; if you want all the horrors which the "Democrats" of the South have brought on the country in the name of sham Democracy, to be outdone by the greater horrors which the "Democrats" of the North threaten to bring on the country—then

VOTE THE SURRENDER TICKET!

VOTE FOR EVERY COPPERHEAD AND ALLY OF JEFF. DAVIS on the ticket—they are all of the right stripe—all pledged to stand by Jeff. Davis' State Rights (secession), all for peace with traitors against the Government, and war on its defenders—increased debt and taxation, by adding the rebel debt and damages to our own, and compelling us to pay them for slaughtering our own troops, and a long continuance of such times as their "party" has produced for the past four years.

BUT IF YOU DON'T LIKE THESE THINGS; if "Democratic" rebellions, whether South or North, don't please you; if you want the Union restored, and a man who earns his bread by the sweat of his own brow, to be held as good as a slave-holding aristocrat, who steals the fruits of another man's sweat, and sells his offspring—if you believe Liberty for the Laborer is at least as good as slavery, and that if this Union and our Constitution are to be preserved at all, it must be by

TEACHING DEMOCRATS TO SUBMIT TO THE RESULTS OF ELECTIONS, and to abide by the decisions of the SUPREME COURT,

on all doubtful questions, instead of taking the law into their own hands, getting up rebellions and bloodshed; then—if you believe all this,

VOTE THE FULL UNION TICKET!

VOTE FOR EVERY MAN ON IT, FROM PRESIDENT DOWN TO CORONER.

FARMERS—MEN OF THE RURAL REGIONS.

This "Democratic rebellion" business has mortgaged your farms already, to whatever extent your increased taxes may exceed the increased prices of your produce, and if continued, one more experiment will not only mortgage, but destroy your farms and leave you beggars. This, in addition to the chances of finding yourself living in the midst of the seat of war—of being drafted, marauded, and plundered—until, like the citizens of the border States, you are compelled to flee for your lives from the homes where you now rest securely—all to enable a few slave-holders, with their Northern Copperhead friends to rule the country against the will of the majority, and the rights of Northern and Southern freemen. Davis says he will listen to no terms of peace that do not include rebel independence.

Finally, if you want the Union flag to wave in glorious Peace and Freedom, from the Lakes to the gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, over one hundred free States, and not a single despot, and over fifty, and in a few years more, one hundred millions of people, and not a single slave—if you want traitors and rebels everywhere to learn that the Union must be preserved, and that there must be no rebellion either by Democrats, North or South, in *any contingency*, but that in all circumstances, wrongs, if any are committed, must be peacefully righted in the

COURTS OF LAW,

and not by bloodshed;—

If you want your property and life protected, your country saved, and war and rebellion ended, in lasting, prosperous, happy and honorable

PEACE,

VOTE FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

FROM PEORIA.

Magnificent Rally Yesterday—Speeches by Gens. Oglesby and Garfield, Senator Grimes and the Ingersolls.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PEORIA, Friday, Nov. 4, 1864.

One of the largest Union demonstrations ever known in Central Illinois took place here to-day. Gen. Oglesby, Gen. Garfield, Senator Grimes, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll and Col. R. G. Ingersoll were the speakers, and the day has been passed in a manner which promises the happiest results. At an early hour in the morning, our streets began to fill with people from abroad, and soon the delegations arriving formed a procession most imposing and magnificent in its appearance, and fully five miles in length.

One large booth got up under the auspices of the Ladies' Relief Society, was filled with children of our brave soldiers now in the field. Another filled with young ladies appropriately dressed to represent the different States; while still another, a huge car beautifully decorated, was filled with young ladies in the same representation. The gunboat Galena, with Gen McClellan on deck, its funnel sending forth smoke, was also in the procession, while the different trades were all well represented.

The day was terribly cold and stormy, yet the brilliancy of the display was but little lessened thereby, and the affair is one of the greatest rejoicing to Union men, for it has surpassed the Copperhead display of last week in beauty and magnitude.

A dinner was given by the Women's Loyal League, to which Gen. Oglesby and others sat down, and in the afternoon the weather being too bad for outdoor speaking, addresses were made by General Oglesby and Senator Grimes at Parmely's Hall, by Gen. Garfield and Hon. E. C. Ingersoll at the Methodist Church, and by other speakers at the Court House, all to crowded audiences. The enthusiasm was intense, and never before was an assemblage so respectable in its appearance and numbers gathered here.

A grand torch light procession was to have been had in the evening, but a severe shower of rain and snow which set in at about four o'clock effectually prevented it.

Meetings were therefore held at the same places as in the afternoon, which, notwithstanding the shower, were largely attended, and which were addressed by Senator Grimes, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll and Col. R. G. Ingersoll. The addresses of these gentlemen were eminently clear, truthful and logical, and, as usual, were listened to with the most marked attention. It has been a proud day for Peoria, and Copperhead stock is far below par.

Its influence will be felt on Tuesday next, when Peoria will send Chicago glad greetings.

Should Peoria be redeemed from the stain which has so long rested upon her, to the efforts of her noble representative in Congress, the worthy successor of the lamented Lovejoy, Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, and his no less talented and able brother, Col. R. G. Ingersoll, will such success be mainly due.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1864.

The week closes on an active money market, the activity being largely confined to the demand of packers. The calls from other operators are quite small, very few being disposed to act until after the Presidential election. The weather is admirably suited to the wishes of packers, and they are making the best use of their time. The supply of money in the hands of bankers is very large, and they are glad to meet any legitimate calls. Any paper with the remotest suspicion attached to it they promptly reject, and intend hereafter to do so. The rise in the price of gold to-day somewhat stiffened the market and created a speculative demand, with an advance of perhaps 1c. on wheat.

The Board of Trade passed a resolution to-day to hold no meeting on Tuesday next, but to give the entire day to their country.

Exchange continues firm and scarce, and bankers are shipping greenbacks to some extent in place of exchange. The rate is ⅛ discount buying, ⅛ premium selling. The deviation from these quotations are rare.

The disloyal influences at work in New York to create chaos and encourage the advance in gold, have been partially successful to-day in carrying up the price 8@10 per cent. As this is the last day that their nefarious operations can have any influence upon the public mind, we anticipated a much higher figure. During the past week there has been no reason, financial or military, for any advance whatever in Gold. Hence it is clear that the men who have been gambling in Gold, and who, almost to a man, are the friends of McClellan, have seized the opportunity offered to endeavor to frighten people into his support. Strangely enough the very men engaged in this bad business are sure, or pretend to be, that George B. McClellan will be elected the next President; and according to the horoscope of these men the knowledge of this fact is the cause of the rise in gold. If the people really believe that George B. McClellan would be elected President next Tuesday, gold would go so high that you couldn't touch it. Such an event would insure a National debt of at least $5,000,000,000 on the first of July, instead of one-half that amount. Elect George B. McClellan and we would not only have our own debt to pay, but the rebel debt with it. From this there could be no escape.

The following is the range of the New York gold market, as telegraphed to James Boyd, bullion broker, 38 Clark street:

10:00 a. m.	234	2:00 p. m.	241¾
10:10 a. m.	235¾	3:00 p. m.	243¾
10:30 a. m.	241	3:30 p. m.	241¾
11:00 a. m.	239	4:00 p. m.	245
12:00 m.	238¾	4:30 p. m.	246¾
1:00 p. m.	240	5:00 p. m.	244

The market here was excited and the transactions very large. One house alone purchased $35,000. There were very few purchasers—nearly all were sellers. The opening price was 233; advanced to 236; declined to 234; advanced to 240, and at the close 249 was bid, with an upward tendency. Silver was steady at 223@225. Government bonds are active and in good demand. 5-20s are selling at 2½@2¾.

The Second National Bank will keep constantly on hand all descriptions of Government securities The bank is buying 5 20s at 101 to 101¼, and selling at 102@102¼; 10-40s, 94 buying; 96 selling See advertisement.

Messrs. Preston, Willard & Kean, Bankers, No. 47 Clark street, keep constantly on hand all sizes of Military Land Warrants. Also Agricultural scrip.

A large amount of the recent $40,000,000 loan still remains to the credit of the government in the National Banks, but it will be at once called in and transferred to the Sub-Treasurer. Notices have already been given of large drafts, and others will soon follow. The transferring of $20,000,000 legal tenders to the custody of the Government, with a little delay in the disbursement, would produce a stringency in the New York money market, under which gold and stocks would more rapidly shrink than would be perhaps convenient for speculators.

We have reason to believe that arrangements, of an official nature, have been made for the early release *from all Government restrictions*, of a large amount of cotton, of both the old crops and the new, now held, but not altogether owned, in the Southern States; whereby it can be marketed at once either for the supply of our Northern mills, or *for shipment to Europe*. An official announcement on the subject, we are given to understand, will be made in the course of a few days.

CHANGE IN BANKING BUSINESS.—By reference to an advertisement to be found in another column, it will be seen that the firm of Solomon Sturgis' Sons has been dissolved, by the withdrawal from it of Shelton Sturgis and George Sturgis.

We notice also the legal announcement of the organization of the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, of which the above gentlemen are officers. The building to be occupied by this bank is not yet finished; but will be in about ten days, when the Northwestern will be ready to commence business.

The following is a comparative statement of the aggregates of the banks of the cities of Philadelphia and New York for the week ending Oct. 31:

	New York.	Philadelphia.
Loans	$188,531,000	$41,[illegible]
Specie	19,[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	3,949,590	2,619,885
Deposits	151,864,093	37,195,689
U. S. Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]

From this it appears that while Philadelphia is more than two-thirds as large as New York, that her bank transactions, except in circulation, are not one-fourth as large.

The official statement of the public debt for the month of October shows the amount outstanding to be $2,07[illegible], or an increase since the last monthly statement of [illegible]. The debt bearing interest in coin is about $991,000,000; debt bearing interest in lawful money, $[illegible]; debt on which interest has ceased, $[illegible]; debt bearing no interest $471,[illegible]. The interest has to be paid annually $[illegible] in coin, and to $[illegible] in lawful money, or to $[illegible] of the former, and $1,500,000 of the latter, the entire amount being $65,518,000.

The unpaid requisitions are $27,[illegible], and the amount in the Treasury $[illegible]. The amount of 10 per cent bonds exchanged for 7 30s, under the act of July 17 and June 30, 1864, is $37,781,000. The 7-30 three years' notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861, have been reduced from $[illegible] to $14,000,000. The amount of certificates of indebtedness has been increased $6,333,000. The two years' 5 per cent notes have been reduced $1,372,000 since the September statement, and the three years' 6 per cent compound interest notes have been increased nearly [illegible]. The fractional currency has been reduced from $24,500,000 to $[illegible].

The New York *Times* says that a well grounded suspicion is entertained in Wall street, that the people are to have a week of wild and extravagant rumors from Grant and Sherman's armies, for effect, if possible, upon the gold room and the Presidential election. These efforts will be part of them purpose.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, Nov. 5, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, 94 Clark street, Chicago.

	1st Bd	2d Bd		1st Bd	2d Bd
N. Y. Central	123¾	[illegible]	C. & T.	119¾	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (common)	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. & M. (corn.)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. e per cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	War Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. S. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5 per cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. S. (guar)	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 5 per cent coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 per cent bonds, '81	106¾	[illegible]
P. Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton, Com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 1 year certificate	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	American Gold	23[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & A. (pfd)	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Ill. C. (scrip)	[illegible]	[illegible]			
B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]			

Market—last board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	4,795	1,100
Wheat	48,948	40,575
Corn	18,103	33,650
Oats	57,997	32,675
Rye	[illegible]	1,340
Barley	[illegible]	435
Grass Seed	36,495	33,300
Broom Corn	27,749	[illegible]
Cured Meats	9,160	41,510
Beef		267
Pork		603
Lard		23,726
Tallow	794	55,297
Butter	4,940	46,209
Hogs	10,460	2,923
Cattle	756	200
Hides	69,404	6,404
Highwines	60	539
Wool	850	40,794
Lumber, m	1,853	889
Shingles, m	195	889
Lath m	275	140
Salt, brls		2,549

The general produce markets to-day were generally steady, but without much activity. The advance in gold tended to stiffen prices somewhat, but there was no disposition among operators to follow gold, and but little anxiety to do business till after the Presidential election.

Flour was heavy and dull, and we report sales of only about 1,400 brls, at $11.00@11.50 for white winter extras, $8 75@9.50 for spring extras, and $7.50 for winter superfine.

Wheat market ruled remarkably quiet and steady at an advance of 1@2c per bushel over yesterday's closing quotations; but the transactions were light. Only about 120,000 bushels changed hands, at $1.95 for No 1 and No 2 Red, $1 80@1.81 for Rejected Red, $1.90@1.92 for No 1 Spring, $1.80@1 81 for No 2 Spring, and $1 70@1.71 for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet and steady at $1.80½@1.81 for No 2 Spring. There was a limited demand for No 1 Spring on Canadian account, but the offerings were light.

Corn was quiet and a shade easier, with sales of only about 12,000 bushels, at $1.38 for No. 1 Corn, $1.33@1.35 for No. 2 Corn, and $1 31 for rejected. New Shelled Corn was in demand for shipment at $1.00 per bushel, and Ear Corn at $1.00 per 75 lbs on track.

Oats were more active and steady at 64½@65c for No. 1, and 62½@63c for rejected, with sales of about 235,000 bushels. At the close the market ruled quiet and steady at 64½@64½c for No 1 Oats.

Rye was dull and we note trifling sales of No. 2 at $1.10@1.11, and rejected at $1 00.

Barley was neglected and dull, with light sales of No. 2 in store at $1.58.

Highwines were steady and quiet at $1.64, at which price we report sales of 500 brls.

Provisions were quiet and unchanged, with light sales of Beef Hams at $22, sweet pickled Hams at 17½c, and prime Lard at 20½c.

Grain Freights were dull and ½c per bushel lower, with light engagements at 9½c for wheat and 7@7½c for oats to Buffalo.

In Groceries there has been no decline in the previous firmness of the market. There has been less activity, owing to the attention of buyers and sellers being absorbed in the coming elections. Prices consequently continue without any essential change. We quote: Rio Coffee fair to choice at 44@46½c per lb. Sugars are in limited supply. Hard is firm at 28@28½c and coffee sugars at present quotations.

In Coal there is a more active demand, and with comparatively light stocks on hand, the market rules very firm and unchanged.

In Fish the market is generally active, and in moderate supply, excepting White fish, which are still in limited receipt, and very firm at $8.00@8.25 per half bbl.

Dried Apples are in more liberal supply, with a good demand. Prices of choice Ohio and New York fruit rule firm at 11@11½c per lb. Foreign Dried Fruits are in limited supply and quiet. Market firm and unchanged.

Green and Salted Hides are in fair demand, with a limited supply. The market is steady at 8@8½c per lb for Green Country, and at 10@10½c per lb for Green Salted. Heavy Dry Flint Hides are in very limited and inadequate supply, with a good demand.

Carbon Oil is in small receipt, with an active demand. The market is firm at 83@85c per gallon. Linseed Oil is quiet, and in small receipt. Market steady at $1.40@1.45 per gallon.

LATER.

In the afternoon the Wheat market was firmer in consequence of the continued advance in Gold, and No. 2 Spring was sold at $1.81@1.84½—closing at the outside quotation. The transactions were moderately heavy—two cargoes having been taken for shipment. Coarse grains and Highwines were neglected.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

The past week has been quite an active one among dry goods men. All of them have had about as many customers as they could attend to. Prices have undergone little or no change during the week. Comparatively, there have been but few goods sold this season, and after the election is over and prices become settled, we may anticipate a very brisk trade.

The following account of auction sales of dry goods on Wednesday, we copy from the New York *Tribune*:

Dry goods does not respond to the spasmodic advance in gold, and buyers are very prudent. Prices are barely sustained. Messrs Wilmerding & Mount had a sale of shawls and domestics Nashua "D" sheeting sold at 38c; do "C." 42½c; 4-4 Peabody heavy brown sheetings, 31c; 4-4 Rocky Pond extra heavy brown sheetings, 32c; 4-4 Ida Mills bleached sheetings, 33c; 4-4 Constitutional bleached cottons, 34c; 4-4 Hope bleached shirtings, 34c; Portsmouth bleached shirtings, 35c; Oxford brown cotton flannels, 35c; extra bleached cotton flannels, 39c; Hamilton brown do, 39c; very heavy Nashua do, 31c.

Messrs. Van Wyck, Townsend & Co. had a sale of French worsted dress goods. The prices were moderate. Messrs. Kobbe & Corlies had a sale of ribbons, millinery goods, &c. The prices were satisfactory, and many duplicates made. Messrs. Hadden & Co. had their regular weekly sale of carpets. Rugs and matting were slightly advanced, but the regular line of carpeting were only nominal, barely sustaining previous prices.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Nov. 5, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks since October 1, 1864:

	Beeves, No.	Hogs, No.
Week ending Nov. 5	11,552	62,999
Week ending Oct. 29	12,131	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 15	10,839	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 1	8,464	26,001

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ¶ 100 lbs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	$85.00	[illegible]
Cars of 210	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	50.00	[illegible]

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	$100.00	[illegible]
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO PITTSBURGH.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. cars of 224 feet	$98.00	[illegible]
Mich. Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk, [illegible] $[illegible] less than to Buffalo, when shipped by [illegible] rail.

Rates to Dunkirk [illegible] $[illegible] less than to Buffalo, when shipped by [illegible].

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 11,552 head. This is 579 head less than were received last week, and 3,562 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	2,[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	1,779
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	794
Total	11,552

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows, coarse Oxen, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the comparative prices of Beef Cattle this evening, and the corresponding period of last year.

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

	This year.	Last year.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows, coarse Oxen, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above table it will be seen that with a comparatively large supply of Beef Cattle during the past week, prices have ruled unusually steady and uniform. The supply of good medium to extra grades of stock has been very limited and below the demand, whilst of commoner qualities the receipts have exceeded the requirements of the market, but with no concession on previous figures.

We call attention to the above table of comparative prices for the present week, and the corresponding one of last year, when it will be seen that Beef Cattle sold at about two-thirds of the present quotations of the market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.—The receipts of Beef Cattle during the past week have, in point of numbers, been liberal, corresponding very fairly with the increased supply for which the present season seems distinguished, and considerably in advance of all previous years. We still, however, note the preponderance of common Cattle, and the absence of anything like good marketable beeves. This is apparently a peculiarity of the present season, and is thoroughly at variance with our preconceived ideas of the propriety and advantage of sending well matured cattle alone in for sale.

The records of each day's transactions in the stock yards during the week have presented an unusual degree of uniformity in the character of the demand and the ruling prices of the market. For several weeks past the requirements of Beef Cattle on Government contracts have been large, thoroughly absorbing supporting heavy receipts; these, however, gradually been diminished within fresh considerations until now there is little demand on Government account in the market. A few droves are occasionally required for distant points,

Special Notices.

Unrivaled [illegible]

"BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE." [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible]

Epileptic Fits can be Cured. [illegible]

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—[illegible]

Dr. James [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,
Confidential Physician,
[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Capital, ... $200,000.
No. 50 Lasalle Street.
U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR
7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.
[illegible] LOMBARD, Cashier. JULIAS LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO.
[illegible] $600,000.
[illegible]

Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
JOHN T. MARTIN'S SON & CO,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)
Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of
CLOTHING.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
23 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.
[illegible]

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
[illegible]
ROBERT LAW.

Insurance.

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
[illegible] Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 128 Broadway, N. Y.
[illegible] Agency, 87 Washington St., Chicago.
CAPITAL .... $125,000.
[illegible]

Premium Certificates.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PREMIUM CERTIFICATES.
[illegible]

BUCK MITTENS,
GLOVES.—The largest stock of the above in the United States.
[illegible]
BOOT AND SHOE PACS,
[illegible]

REMOVAL.—Dr J. C. Dean begs [illegible]

BOGUE & DEAN,
DENTISTS,
[illegible]

TO LUMBER DEALERS.—[illegible]
A. J. HALE & CO.,
[illegible]

NOTICE.
[illegible]

RAGE PAPER WANTED.
[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

READ AND REFLECT
[illegible]

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
[illegible]
A PURE TONIC,
Composed entirely of Vegetable Substances.
THEY ARE A
POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA,
AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM
Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,
[illegible]
Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
[illegible]
PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
631 Arch Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,)
PROPRIETORS.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 5th day of November, 1864.
[illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

For the Chicago Tribune.

ONE BATTLE ON TWO FIELDS.

BY H. C. BALLARD.

I.

There's a battle field yonder where war's rolling thunder
Breaks fearfully now on the ears of the brave,
Where the blood-dripping sabre, till wearied with labor,
Reaps on in the harvest of death and the grave!
And here in the Northland the field that we tread,
Though the battle is one, hath no dying or dead;
But the toils of the soldier, the deeds of his friend,
With bullets and ballots are means to one end.

II.

On surges the battle—there cannon will rattle,
Till the traitors that threaten the land are o'erthrown;
Till the leaders in Treason, who struck without reason
At the life of the nation, shall yield us our own;
And here we will fight where the dangers are few,
To encourage the hearts of the brave boys in blue
'Till the Union is saved, and the dangers are past,
We will stand by our flag and our cause to the last.

III.

Roll on battle surges—ring out mournful dirges
As we follow the dust of our patriot braves:
We shrine them in sorrow, and rear on the morrow
The pure sculptured marble to hallow their graves;
Let freemen now swear by the tombs of our dead,
By the old Union banner for which they have bled—
By the bones that now whiten on mountain and plain,
That the brave who have fallen have died not in vain!

IV.

To the soldier all glory—immortal in story!
His fame will survive all the ages to be—
And dare we now falter, when the Union's grand altar
Is washed in the blood of the brave and the free?
Rise, freemen; arise! for the honor of those
Who sleep their last sleep at the hands of our foes—
No weapons we bear, yet we fight side by side
With the spirits of men who for Union have died.

V.

Still patiently doing, and bravely pursuing
The duty that came at the first traitor gun,
Toils proudly the brother, and the lone weary mother
Looks out from the casement in vain for her son;
And perchance he shall fall by some far river's side
To mingle his blood with its turbulent tide,
And the form she hath soothed with her love's lullaby,
All mangled and torn with the foemen shall die!

VI.

Oh Hope of the Ages! Land of heroes and sages;
Make bare now thine arm for the triumph of Right!
Our noble braves yonder, in battles [illegible]
Look homeward to us for our aid in the fight;
From Vicksburg and Shiloh, from Kenesaw's crest,
Where thousands now sleep in their patriot rest;
From unburied corses by river and plain,
A voice comes to all—"Have we perished in vain?"

VII.

Ye braves we will rally from hillside and valley;
Our host is uprising from sea unto sea!
We have sworn that forever, by plain, lake and river
The old flag shall wave and the land shall be free!
Take courage brave hearts at the front, have no fear.
We will banish the traitors that fire in the rear!
Unfurl the old flag of the Union again,
For the dead heroes lives were not given in vain.

VIII.

By all their devotion on the land and the ocean,
By the sad weeds of sorrow that darken our air,
By the pains of the dying on battle fields lying,
By the world's precious hopes, the mourner's sad prayer;
Stand now by our flag that is crimsoned anew
In the blood of the brave, the loyal and true;
Stand firm Northern wing of the Union's brave host,
If we fail now or falter, the nation is lost!

CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 1864.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Living on the Enemy's Country—How it is Done—Graphic Pictures of Foraging—The Recent Great Subsistence Movement—Ten Miles of the Supply Train Brought in.

[From our Special Correspondent.]
WITH THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Saturday, October 29, 1864.

The 20th Corps have been for some time supplying themselves and the rest of the garrison with subsistence for man and beast, by foraging expeditions on the country lying 20 or 30 miles south east from the city, and on the headwaters of the South River. The Division commanders have taken turns about as conductors of these plundering excursions and General Geary, commanding the 2d Division, has just started. Judging from the vast amount of corn, potatoes, and live stock brought into town, the rebel citizens must have a great reason to regret that their "patriotic" (?) soldiers ever cut our communications and reduced us to this dreadful alternative.

The foraging parties of the 1st and 2d Divisions having already been out and returned heavily ladened, the expedition of the 3d division, under Col. Dustin, started out about the 22d inst. It consisted of a large detachments of troops from the division, and a company of the 7th Ohio cavalry. As is usual in all these excursions, they were accompanied by a motley crowd of men, soldiers and civilians, black and white, such as delegation from various headquarters, orderlies, hospital attendants, and hangers-on in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, generally termed "bummers," officers' servants, &c., mounted on mules and broken-down horses, all eager to purvey extensively for their respective messes or employers, and each bent on securing whatever plunder he could find and carry away. Potatoes, flour, meal, honey, poultry, hogs, and even knives and forks and dishes are the ordinary "boot" or booty of these unscrupulous individuals, though extraordinary booty is "any mortal thing," from a library of books to a woman's underclothing or a child's dress. From the zeal and energy with which they dug up sweet potatoes, yams and other esculents, they were dubbed the "Potato Brigade." But it should be understood that indiscriminate pillaging is by no means confined to this class of men.

The expedition proceeded in a south easterly direction beyond Decatur, towards the South river, and after an absence of three or four days, returned with 841 wagon-loads of forage, chiefly corn, amounting altogether to upwards of twenty-five thousand bushels of corn and a vast amount of fodder and other stuff; 150 vehicles, such as buggies, carriages, wagons, &c.; about 200 milch cows; 50 horses and mules; sheep pigs, calves, poultry, and such small deer by wholesale, and sweet potatoes and other roots in great quantities. The whole train stretched ten miles.

It was Col. Dustin's intention, on his homeward march, to seize all the cows, buggies, and other vehicles, with the contents, which had been taken by the "Potato Brigade" and private scouting and foraging parties, and have them turned over to the proper officers for general and equable distribution, but his laudable designs leaked out on the eve of their intended execution, and very early on the following morning the road from Decatur to Atlanta—a distance of six miles—was literally crowded with droves of cows, horses, pigs, flocks of sheep, strings of buggies and wagons, and a throng of crowing, cackling and gabbling plunder from the farm-yard. The medley of discordant noises, animal and human, as each Son of Mars tried to secure his own "captures" and hurry them quickly to quarters in the city, may be better imagined than described. They stole a march on the Colonel and left him away behind with the corn and other more legitimate spoil.

This forage and subsistence was not acquired without some risk and loss of life. A small party who had gone outside of our videttes or pickets, (for it was necessary to take these precautions) was halted and shot at near Latimer's Cross Roads, a few miles from Decatur. An Orderly with Capt. Mendowell, Chief Engineer 20th Corps, had a narrow escape by dashing into a patch of sorghum, the ball whistling close by him and wounding a soldier of the 82d Ohio severely in the shoulder. Two of our men from the 73d Ohio were found dead and hanging to a tree by strips of torn bed clothes. Their fate elicited no pity, as it was generally considered that they had been caught in some gross outrage. The "Potato Brigade" also came to grief. Some of their party (which was always in advance of the rest of the expedition) were engaged in assaulting a woman who was returning with a grist from the mill, and were taking her little store of flour—3 or 4 bushels, which was drawn on the hind wheels of an old wagon—when their outrageous conduct roused the ire of Capt. Allen, Adjutant General to Colonel Gerard, of the 7th Ohio cavalry, and he charged in among them with his little "black snake" and whaled away, right and left. The men, however, rallied, and brandished their hoes and forks in defiance. The Captain then brought his company to the rescue, and made a charge on the "Potato Brigade." The way the poor animals, with their loads of live stock, and the enfranchised sheep, pigs and calves, scattered through the woods in all directions, was both amusing and instructive. They were finally driven half a mile to the rear, and the men warned if they ever attempted to get in advance again they would meet with immediate perpendicular suspension.

Extreme destitution and probably starvation will result in the districts subjected to these—which have now stripped the country for a circuit of 25 miles—plundering excursions. It is in fact the old *old* story with which we have been familiar from the beginning of the war. It is striking to see even how officers will enumerate the toothsome acquisitions to their *cuisine*,—checking off each article with the right forefinger on the palm of the left hand. "Let me see—I've got a pail of honey, fifteen pounds of flour, twenty pounds of corn meal, eight pounds of butter, six pounds of lard, a lot of dried peaches, five chickens, &c., &c."

Some soldier stole a Masonic apron and emblems from the house of a lady whose husband was in the rebel army. She had previously been deprived of nearly everything else, and seemed heart-broken as she implored pity and protection. At another house it was ascertained that the family had not eaten anything for thirty-six hours. Their clock was gutted and the little children's clothes stolen.

Among other incidents was an exciting "scrub race" between a rebel scout and a member of the 7th Ohio cavalry. The rebel was dressed as a citizen, well mounted, and seemed not to be aware that the "Yanks" were so near. He stayed at the door of a house until our cavalry came up, when he galloped away as fast as he could, emptying his six shooter at his pursuers as he fled. His hat finally flew off and revealed a bald head, which probably saved his life as our trooper did not like to shoot an old man. At length he was fairly run down and taken prisoner. He said he was a son-in-law of the well-known, Captain Paris of Lookout Valley. He was tired of the war, wanted to give himself up, &c. Our men couldn't see it.

A company of the 7th Ohio cavalry, during this excursion, made a dash into Lithonia, a small place on the Decatur Railroad, and exchanged a few vollies with a band of forty Texan Rangers, who were just outside the town, and cleared away as the cavalry entered. They yelled most terrifically, and dashed through the place at full gallop. Lithonia is about sixteen miles southeast from Atlanta.

FROM PARIS.

The Political News of Europe—The Italian Question—French Troubles in Italy—Affairs in Denmark—Financial Matters—A New Railway Car—Revenue Returns.

[From our Special Correspondent.]
PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

The political news of Europe may be summed up very briefly. People are by this time pretty nearly tired of the discussion on the Italian question, and none other of importance has yet arisen to take its place. We wait now, first, for the debate of the Italian Parliament and the royal decree for the transfer of the capital to Florence; and these events once happily accomplished, the two years for the evacuation of Rome begin to run. It is a long time to look forward to, and many things may occur in the interim. But it is to be hoped that the patience of the Italians will stand this fresh period of trial until the last French soldier has turned his back upon the Papal capital. I am happy to say that the reports of new disturbances at Turin have been contradicted by the telegraphic dispatches of this morning. It is announced, however, that the working classes of the city have organized a meeting at which it was decided to petition the Parliament to impeach the members of the late Cabinet for having concluded the Convention, and to repudiate the Convention itself. It is to be hoped that this impolitic and un-national demonstration (for it is evidently prompted solely by local feelings of disappointment and chagrin on the part of the Turin population), will come to nothing; and that a city which has done so much for Italian liberty will not now play into the hands of its worst enemies, the clerical party.

As to the Pope, it is still asked, and asked in vain, what will he do or attempt to do? For my own part, I am strongly inclined to believe that he will do nothing; but wait for the chapter of accidents, or, as he would probably term it, see what Providence has in store for him. He may very likely prefer a policy of expectation, so much in accordance with the usual tactics of the Roman Court, to any attempt to raise a budget and levy an army; both of which might so probably fail him in the hour of need, and render his fate only so much the more ignoble.

It is a good sign that all the new Italian ministers, including the Marquis Pepoli, who signed the treaty, have been re-elected. It is also deserving of remark that the speech of Mr. Gladstone, at Manchester, in which he lauded the Convention as a new step towards Italian unity and independence, has been translated into the *Moniteur*. The change of capital will be a serious affair for Turin, and especially for the speculators—chiefly foreigners—who have purchased large tracts of building ground there. It is said that the scheme will involve a removal of some 30,000 or 60,000 persons to Florence. The inhabitants of the latter city are reported to be already counting upon the sudden accession to their present population of some 100,000 souls, and to be raising their rents in accordance with their approaching political elevation. The days, alas! are gone by when patriotism over-rode all thoughts of mere personal interests. The Florentines seem to think more of the Convention as bringing immediate advantages to themselves, than as a new step towards Rome, and a completion of the national unity. *O' tempora, O mores!*

The affairs of Denmark, both territorial and financial, appear to be on the eve of settlement. Money matters have been compromised; that is, some slight concession has been made to the unhappy Danes, and the "treaty" if such a thing deserves the name, will, it is thought, be signed by the end of the month.

The Bank of France has raised its discount at last to the rate of 8 per cent. There has been a general fall in the prices of shares of our credit establishment, such as the Credit Mobilier and others, in apprehension of a further financial crisis. Most of the great French railway companies however, have held their annual meetings under favorable auspices, and the dividends average on the whole five per cent to the holders of shares, even at the present high rate of prices, and of course three or four times that amount to original holders.

There is exhibiting just now at Paris a newly invented railway car, or wagon, as it is called here, the offspring of such accidents as that of Muller in England and Judd in France. I inspected it the other day, and found it ingenious for this country, though it would probably be thought little of in America. The chief novelty consists in its being constructed entirely of iron; and the chief advantage in that while it affords a longitudinal gallery, or gangway, down the center, it holds the same number of eight persons in each of the three compartments, as the carriages ordinarily used. The additional space is gained by a slight external curvature of the metal plates on either side, which narrow again toward the top of the conveyances. Curtains are suspended at pleasure, on either side of the gallery, enclosing but not isolating the four individuals seated in each compartment. The cost is said to be the same as that of other carriages, and the durability is asserted to be as much again. The invention has been tried with apparent success on the line between Paris and Strasbourg.

The *Moniteur* publishes the returns of the revenue for nine months of the current year. The produce of indirect taxation has decreased nearly thirty-six millions since last year. The deficit is chiefly on sugars. Tobacco has increased by five millions, and produces now about 215 or 220,000,000 yearly, or more than a tenth of the entire budget of the French Empire. Still, this is the first occasion, for more than ten years, that there has been a falling off on the entire produce of indirect taxation in France.

Miscellaneous.

THE TARR FARM
Petroleum Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Office, 61 Cedar street, New York.
Capital, $3,000,000.
30,000 Shares. Par value $100 each.

TRUSTEES:
GEO F. BRADFORD Esq. ....New York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL ....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D. ....New York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER ....Albany, N. Y.
E. D. BELDEN, M. D ....New York.
J. T. SANGER ....New York.
JAMES WADSWORTH ....New York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania, the name of this Company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.

There is no better Oil Territory.

It embraces interests in fee and in more than Twenty productive wells and in Twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.

We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.

A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 PER SHARE, BEING ONE-HALF OF ITS PAR VALUE.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.
61 Cedar Street, New York.
no4-v332-6t

THE AMERICAN
Sugar Manufacturing Company,
Registered under the Act of 1848, authorizing the formation of Corporations in the State of New York.
CAPITAL ($1,500,000) ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Divided into (30,000) Thirty Thousand Shares of ($50) Fifty Dollars each.
Twenty-Five Dollars to be Paid on the Completion of the Subscription.

The balance due on Shares to be called by Trustees as needed, but no call to be made without one month's notice.

PRESIDENT:
T. A. HAVEMEYER, Esq.
(Of firm of Havemeyers & Elder.)
VICE PRESIDENT:
Hon. CHARLES F. LOOSEY.
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SECRETARY AND TREASURY:
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MANAGER:
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The Company has been organized for the purpose of manufacturing Beet Root Sugar in the United States. Books of subscription now open at the office of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, 30 Wall street, New York, where prospectuses, forms of application, maps and samples of Beet Root Sugar can be seen and obtained.
oc31-u271 6t [illegible]

GEORGE F. FOSTER,
[illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Ill
Ship Chandler and Sail-Maker,
and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Manila, Tarred and Hemp Rope
CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,
Twines, Bail and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.
Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores
FLAGS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. [illegible]

BENEVOLENT WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION FOR THE NORTHWEST.
Pensions, Bounties, and Arrears
[illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS'
SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical Discovery of the nineteenth century.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it ye afflicted.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S
FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be returned to the purchaser if used as directed.
Price $1.50 per bottle.
For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S
DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

In the summer thousands die from BOWEL COMPLAINTS that might be saved by the timely use of DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHŒA SYRUP.
MOTHERS, why will you let your CHILDREN DIE when a SAFE and SURE REMEDY is offered you.
Price 50 cents per bottle.
For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine store 90 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S
FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES, when checked by COLDS or all UNNATURAL CAUSES. It has been thoroughly tested. Ladies try it.
Price $1.25 per bottle.
For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. SANDERS'
THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAIN from CORNS and TOOTHACHE when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 25 cents per bottle.
For sale at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago.
oc31 v183-10t [illegible]

Proposals.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 28, 1864.

Proposals will be received at this office up to THURSDAY, November 10, at 12 M., for furnishing the following articles and quantities of Medical and Hospital Supplies.

Samples must accompany bids—except in cases where a bidder proposes to furnish an article like one previously furnished by him—and each proposal must state how soon it is proposed to commence delivering each article and how rapidly the whole quantity will be delivered. All goods to be delivered at this depot free of delivery charges:

Flaxseed Meal,	lbs	[illegible]
Ground Mustard Seed,	"	[illegible]
Farina,	"	[illegible]
Mattresses, hair,	No.	[illegible]
Mattresses, shuck,	"	[illegible]
Brushes, scrubbing,	"	[illegible]
Basins, tin, small for dressers	"	[illegible]
Basins, tin, wash hand,	"	[illegible]
Brooms,	"	[illegible]
Buckets, leather,	"	[illegible]
Buckets, wooden,	"	[illegible]
Candlesticks	"	[illegible]
Caldrons, with tin covers, 20 gallons,	"	[illegible]
Chairs,	"	[illegible]
Clocks,	"	[illegible]
Clothes line (in lengths of 100 feet)	feet	[illegible]
Close stools,	No.	[illegible]
Corks, assorted,	Gro.	[illegible]
Cork screws,	No.	[illegible]
Graters, nutmeg and large, (each),	"	[illegible]
Lanterns, glass,	"	[illegible]
Looking glasses, (8x8 glass),	"	[illegible]
Pans, chamber, [illegible]	"	[illegible]
Scales and weights, shop,	"	[illegible]
Soft mugs, without tops	"	[illegible]
Spittoons,	"	[illegible]
Tables, bedside,	"	[illegible]
Thermometers,	"	[illegible]
Tube, bath,	"	[illegible]
Vials, assorted sizes	Doz.	[illegible]
Bowls, delf,	No.	[illegible]
Dippers, tin,	"	[illegible]
Knives and forks, table (of each)	"	[illegible]
Flesh forks,	"	[illegible]
Knives, bread,	"	[illegible]
Ladles,	"	[illegible]
Mugs, delf,	"	[illegible]
Pans, frying,	"	[illegible]
Pans, sauce,	"	[illegible]
Pans, tin,	"	[illegible]
Pitchers, delf,	"	[illegible]
Plates, delf,	"	[illegible]
Pots, coffee, tin,	"	[illegible]
Pots, tea, delf,	"	[illegible]
Salt cellars,	"	[illegible]
Spoons, tea,	"	[illegible]
Spoons, table,	"	[illegible]
Trays, butler,	"	[illegible]
Tumblers, glass,	"	[illegible]
Mills, coffee,	"	[illegible]
Mops,	"	[illegible]
Ashland Cooking Stoves,	"	[illegible]

Each package or article—where practicable—to be designated by the name of the maker or vender, and marked "U. S. A. Hospital Department."
D. L. MAGRUDER,
Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
oc31-v186-6t MON TUES THURSDAY

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE,
A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR
BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
RACINE, WISCONSIN.
Rev. JAMES De KOVEN, D. D., Rector.

The Rector is assisted in the instruction of the scholars by eleven competent Professors and Masters.

The aim of the School is to give to the students, First. Sound religious instruction, according to the rules and discipline of the Church.

Second. Such intellectual training as will render a lad fit for business life, or thoroughly prepare him for any of the learned professions. The College course proper is in full operation.

Third. Careful physical training in all manly exercises. There is a large Gymnasium for the use of the scholars.

There are two large and very commodious buildings, giving accommodations for 150 scholars. There are 10 acres of land for playgrounds, &c. The scholars all live in the Buildings with the Rector and Masters, and sit at a common table and form one family. Vocal music and Elocution form part of the Regular studies of the school.

The winter term will begin Dec. 1st, to continue until April 21. For admission apply to the Rector.
oc17a364 5w

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.
THE FIRM OF
UNDERWOOD & GAGE
Was dissolved by mutual consent November 1st, 1864.
[illegible] E. UNDERWOOD,
November 1, 1864. W. A. GAGE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of
BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,
for the transaction of a general Commission and Produce business.
Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. (Office 22 South Water street, [illegible])
G. R. BRAINERD,
G. A. IVES,
D. G. BROWN.
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

Business Cards.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Jr., & CO.,
PROVISION AND PRODUCE BROKERS,
Office, 5 Tyler's Block, Lasalle street,
Bet Lake and South Water-sts., Chicago.
G. W. PHILLIPS, JR. [illegible] W. T. McFARLAND.

GREGG & HUGHES
Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,
No. 15 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

Medicinal.

$100 REWARD
FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE
COUGHS, INFLUENZA,
TICKLING in the THROAT,
WHOOPING COUGH,
Or Relieve Consumptive Coughs,
AS QUICK AS
COE'S COUGH BALSAM.
OVER 50,000 BOTTLES
Have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.
We have, in our possession, any quantity of certificates, some of them from
EMINENT PHYSICIANS,
Who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-eminence over any other compound.
It does not Dry up a Cough!
But loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.
TWO OR THREE DOSES
Will invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.
A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most
Stubborn Cough,
And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.
In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a cure if taken in season.
No Family Should be Without It,
It is within the reach of all, the price being
ONLY 40 CENTS.
And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.
Do not waste away with Coughing when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
And always remove
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
Being a scientifically prepared
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
And are, in the most obstinate cases,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS
Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy.
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS
Are no "got up compound" to impose upon public credulity, but are the prescription of Dr. John L. Lyon, now practicing Physician in New Haven, Ct., at [illegible] Chappel street, [illegible]
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cost but a trifle, and their worth, in comparison to their cost, is like gold to sand.
[illegible]
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are sold by Druggists everywhere, in city, village, and country, at $1 per bottle, or all orders by mail will be promptly attended to by DR. JOHN L. LYON, New Haven, Ct.
LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.,
General Western Agents.

CLARK'S
DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR
RESTORES
GRAY OR FADED HAIR
TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Surely eradicates Dandruff.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Prevents its Falling Off.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Promotes its Natural and Healthy Growth.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Causes the Hair to grow on Bald Heads, where the roots are not entirely dead. In such cases [illegible]

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Is a most Luxuriant Dressing. A little one says—"I like it, it makes my hair feel so soft and silky."

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Contains no dirty sediment to be taken up before use.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Is a Clear, Transparent Fluid—contains no Oil—it is not a Dye, and has no deleterious ingredients.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Is delightfully Perfumed, and does not turn rancid in warm weather.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Is the only perfect Dressing and Restorer of Color combined.

CLARK'S DISTILLED
RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR,
Is scientifically prepared, costs only 50 per bottle, and is sure to give satisfaction.

Give it a Trial.
Sold by Druggists generally, in city and country.
C. G. CLARK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
NEW HAVEN, ... CONN.
General Depot,
23 Lake-st., Chicago.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

THE CITY.

THE POLLS.

Voting Places—Inspectors of Election.

The following are the names of the Inspectors of Election, as appointed by the Council previous to the last election, with the polling place in each precinct. The list of Inspectors needs a considerable alteration; we have appended the words "candidate," "dead," and "removed," to show vacancies from those causes, and the number might be increased.

FIRST WARD.

First Precinct—C. W. Patton, T. Doty and Thomas Church; place of holding election, No. 41 Wabash avenue. District bounded by the river, Monroe street, the lake and Clark street.

Second Precinct—Charles McDonald, William H. Brune and L. Habesboch; place of holding election, northwest corner of Washington and Wells streets. District, from the river to Clark, and the river to Monroe.

SECOND WARD.

First Precinct—Francis E. Barber, D. H. Dancick, E. B. Williams—No. 297 State street. District, from Monroe to Harrison, and Clark to the lake.

Second Precinct—P. M. Donnellan, Anton Berg, George H. Fialmmen—corner Van Buren and Sherman streets. District, from Monroe to Harrison, and from the river to Clark.

THIRD WARD.

First Precinct—George H. Robinson, Peter Rice, John D. McKeren—N. E. corner Clark and Taylor streets. District, from Harrison to Twelfth, and and from the river to the lake.

Second Precinct—Patrick Cavie, B. Willard, John Dalton—No. 700 State street. District, Twelfth street to Sixteenth, between the river and the lake.

FOURTH WARD.

First Precinct—C. W. Clayton, Wm. Wheeler, Mark Kimball—J. W. Towney, intersection of Archer road and State street. District, from Sixteenth to Twenty second street, between the lake and Clark.

Second Precinct—M. L. Keith, W. P. Sloan, Aaron Haven, Engine House No. 9, Carville. District from Twenty-second street to city limits, between the lake and Clark street.

FIFTH WARD.

First Precinct—W. W. Taylor, Godf. Deist, John Kopes—School House, Archer road and Lasalle street. District from Halsted to Clark street, between city limits and river.

Second Precinct—John H. Fox, Chris. Dennis, Christian Ruhn—House of Michael Finnegan, corner Archer road and Greene street. District Halsted street and city limits, between city limits and river.

SIXTH WARD.

First Precinct.—Patrick Brennan, Conrad Kies, W. C. Deakman—Canal street, near the corner of Mitchell. District from Twelfth street to river, between river and Jefferson street.

Second Precinct—W. W. Washburne, Jacob Yager, Patrick Mulver—N. E. corner Canal and Polk streets. District from Twelfth to VanBuren, between river and Jefferson street.

SEVENTH WARD.

First Precinct—Thos. Clowry, Geo. H. Young, Gattard Schaaf—corner of Wright and Union streets. District from Twelfth to river, between Jefferson and Morgan streets.

Second Precinct—P. Carraher, E. W. Heard, Edward Murphy—78 Blue Island Avenue. District from Twelfth to VanBuren, between Jefferson and Morgan streets.

EIGHTH WARD.

First Precinct—P. Holton, J. B. Wilson, Phillip Reidy—house of Frederick Hanke, corner of Sampson street and Blue Island Avenue. District from Twelfth street to river, between Morgan street and city limits.

Second Precinct—John F. Sendelbach, Patrick Cudmore, John Hayfield, removed—house of Thos McNeary, on Polk, between Sholtz and May streets. District between Twelfth street and VanBuren street, between Morgan street and city limits.

NINTH WARD.

First Precinct.—J. C. Wicker, Moses Brown, John Tyrrell—house of D Claney, corner of Madison street and Southwest plank road. District between Randolph and VanBuren streets, from Curtis street to city limits.

Second Precinct—F. A. Bryan, C. H. Stoughton, E. F. Colby (candidate)—grocery store on Indiana, at the head of Elizabeth street. District from Randolph to Fourth street between Curtis street and city limits.

TENTH WARD.

First Precinct.—W. B. Snowhook, Louis Amberg, N. B. Harrison—engine house on Jackson street, between Clinton and Jefferson. District from Monroe to VanBuren between River and Curtis street.

Second Precinct.—L. P. Cheeney (dead), T. P. Cook (dead), H. G. Powers—old engine house corner of Clinton and Washington streets. District from Monroe to Randolph street between river and Curtis street.

ELEVENTH WARD.

First Precinct.—H. Batterman (candidate), P. Garrity, G. Leverenz—corner Desplaines and Carroll streets. District from Kinzie to Randolph street between Curtis street and river.

Second Precinct.—Charles Ford, P. McGinnis, Moses Gray—corner Halsted and Indiana streets. District from Kinzie to Fourth street between Curtis street and river.

TWELFTH WARD.

First Precinct—R. W. Shaw, B Bartleme, Conrad Geippe—No. 290 Milwaukee avenue. District from Division to Fourth street between city limits and river.

Second Precinct—Wm. H. Dunivan, Alex McGowen, Fred. Schmidt—house of Patrick Keefe, Elston road. District between Dearborn street and city limits, from river to city limits.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—David Culbert, Henry Rose, Matthias Matthias—on Larrabee between Willow and Center streets. District from Halsted street to river, from North to Fullerton avenues.

Second Precinct—John Boland, Nicholas Young, Charles Boteler—corner Wells and Menominee streets. District between Halsted street and the lake, from Fourth to Fullerton avenues.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—John Batten, Charles Van Haven, Pat. Kelly—house of Peter Schmidt, on Larrabee, between Blackhawk street and Clybourne avenue. District from Sedgwick street to river, between North avenue and Division street.

Second Precinct—Andrew Miller, Henry Johnson, John E. Winkelman—house of Fred. Legat, corner of Green and Wells streets. District from Sedgwick street to the lake, between North avenue and Division street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—J. W. McFarlane, John Scannel John Hoerting—No. 253 Chicago avenue. District from Wells street to river, between Huron and Division streets.

Second Precinct—Adam Baer, Edward Kelly, Iver Lawson—No. 183 Chicago avenue. District from Wells street to the lake, between Division and Huron streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First Precinct—John S. Quinn, John H. Donlan, Josiah Kendall—Granger's Foundry. District from Clark street to river, between Huron street and the river.

Second Precinct—Lambert Tree, (candidate,) Lawrence Kennedy, James G. McCoy—North Market Hall. District from Clark street to the lake, between Huron street and the river.

The center of the street mentioned is the boundary line in each case.

A special meeting of the Common Council was called for Saturday evening, for the purpose of filling these vacancies, but the Copperheads, true to their old instincts, refused to appear, and by means of omitting to serve the notices on Republicans, prevented a quorum. Aldermen Talcott, Van Hollen, Gastfield, Bond and Himrod were thus passed over, and probably some others of whom we have not heard. The Copperheads prefer to leave the selections of Judges to the mercy of a crowd rather than permit Union men to be selected to fill vacancies.

We are informed that the notices for this special meeting were placed in the hands of the City Clerk, H. W. Zimmerman, on Friday by 11 o'clock in the morning; that officer failed to serve them. Here is another clear breach of duty on the part of this official. How much longer shall this Copperhead be allowed to set all laws at defiance for the purpose of serving the dictation of that Copperhead junta—Comisky, Walsh and Wood—men, who with Hayes and the Mayor have so long lorded it over the city? He should be impeached for wilful neglect of duty at the next session of the Council. He never forgot to serve notices when the Copperheads were in the majority.

MCCORMICK THE TASK-MASTER.—It is well known among the laboring men of this city, that McCormick is the hardest task master that ever employed men in Chicago. He is the most exacting, illiberal fellow, for a man of business, that ever disgraced the United States. This McCormick has amassed a gigantic fortune by charging enormous profits on his reaping machines, and Jewing the laboring man to the lowest cent, and getting out of them the greatest possible amount of work for the least money. His fortune has been made by the double process of shaving the farmer and the mechanic. Every man who has ever worked for him has been under-paid for his labor. There is no employer in the city who acts so meanly and so closely as this McCormick. He takes account of every minute of lost time; he is prompt to reduce wages, and slow to reduce the prices at which his machines are sold. There is not a laboring man in Chicago, except those who work for him, and feel themselves in his power, and are fearful of losing their situations if they act the independent part, who will vote for the upstart aristocrat, who is trying to get into Congress by a liberal use of his ill gotten gains, sending men round the country to buy up votes with the money he has squeezed from the brains and muscles of working men. Working men, it is your duty to show this man that the mere possession of dollars is not sufficient to enable him to lord it over the working man. Show him that you know your rights, and are determined to preserve them.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—Yesterday morning an inquest was held before Coroner Wagner, on Stewart avenue, near Wright street, upon the body of Peter Mutterson, who came to his death the day previously from the effects of poison, unwittingly administered by himself. The deceased had been for years an habitual drunkard, and had by his vicious habits so injured his constitution that he found it impossible to sleep even when nature demanded rest. On Friday he procured from Meade's drug store, No. 231 Canal street, twenty-five cents' worth of morphine, the whole of which, consisting of nine grains, on his return home, he swallowed, and then lay down to sleep. As may be imagined, the poison acted only too effectually, and the wretched man fell into a slumber from which he never awoke. After deliberation, the jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, do say that the deceased, Peter Mutterson, came to his death from the effects of an overdose of Morphine administered by his own hands, with the intention of procuring sleep, and that he obtained said poison at a drug store without the prescription of a responsible physician; and we, the jury, take this opportunity to direct the attention of the proper authorities to the deficiency of the Statute Books of the State of Illinois in not prohibiting the unlimited sale of poisons to irresponsible parties."

FACTS FOR VOTERS.—Many who propose to vote the second ticket on Tuesday, will do so conscientiously, believing that by so doing they are acting for the welfare of the country. To such men we would mention one fact: all the local candidates on the Copperhead ticket are members of the Invincible Club. The Invincible Club is the offspring of the Chicago *Times*. The *Times* is the zealous, never-failing supporter and advocate of O. A. K., K. G. C., and similar organizations, which are all in secret bonded union with the rebels, being, as has been indisputably proved, engaged in active attempts to light the torch of rebel warfare in the North. The Copperhead candidates understand all these facts, and know them to be true. By supporting such men voters acknowledge themselves to be in favor of the dastardly assaults made by traitors upon our glorious constitutional liberty. War Democrats, ponder this question well, and hesitate before you cast your votes for Jeff. Davis' Northern allies.

BREAK DOWN.—Yesterday morning the Douglas Place car on the State street Horse Railway broke down on 22d street near Indiana avenue from the weight of the large number of passengers it contained. A count revealed the fact that there were about seventy people in the vehicle at the time of the accident. N. B.—The car has accommodations to seat twenty passengers, but the conductor has accommodations for the fares of as many as he can pack in.

LAURA KEENE.—This talented lady appears to-night at McVicker's in the great sensation drama—"The Sea of Ice"—in which she created such a [illegible] on her last visit to this city.

THE ANTI-STRIKER LAW.

A Few Facts for Members of Trades Unions.

The Chicago organ of Jeff Davis has set itself up as the special advocate of working men! We submit that, in the face of recent occurrences the *modesty* of that sheet is commendable. It talks now about "an excellent organization of the mechanics of Chicago under what is known as the "Trades' Assembly," and that too in the face of its persistent efforts to break up the Trades' Assembly and all unions of workingmen, and in the face of the resolutions of the said "Trades' Assembly" denouncing its editor as a "hoary headed old secessionist, and his sheet as the deadly enemy of the Trades' Union." What has wrought this wondrous change of mind? Answer. Anxiety to defeat Hon. F. A. EASTMAN, the workingman's steadfast and reliable friend, for the purpose of securing the State Senate to the Copperheads, and thereby controlling the Legislature of Illinois for four years to come.

In order to detach Union voters from Mr. Eastman, it is charged that he voted for the "anti-striker" law which was passed in the winter of 1862-3. But all the facts connected with the passage of that act are studiously concealed. We propose to supply the omissions:

1st. It will be recollected that the Copperheads had a majority of nearly two-thirds in the Senate and three-fourths in the House, and consequently are *responsible* for all laws passed during that session.

2d. The bill was prepared at the instance of Col. Dick Taylor, father-in-law of S. S. Hayes, Comptroller of Chicago, both Democratic leaders. It was known at the time as Col. Taylor's bill. There had been great trouble at the LaSalle coal mines in the way of strikes. One part of the hands would strike for higher wages, and would next proceed to mob the others who refused to join them in their demands. Col. Taylor applied to the "Democratic" Legislature for "protection" of his men who were willing to work at the prices he offered to pay.

3d. All the "Democratic" members voted for the bill, including the two "Democrats" from the South Division of Chicago. Indeed, little Fuller we are told, was quite active in getting through Col. Dick Taylor's little Democratic bill. No Republican had anything to do with it. The bill was not printed before it was passed. The Republicans knew very little about it. They heard it rapidly mumbled over by the reading clerk. It was represented to them to be a local bill for the benefit of Col. Taylor, a very clever and influential Democratic gentleman, and father-in-law of the Democratic Comptroller of Chicago. It was passed, or rather rushed through like hundreds of other local bills, with little scrutiny or thought. The Democratic members who had charge of the bill assured the Republicans that it was all right, and proper, and so it passed with perhaps not a dissenting vote. Our Legislature meets but once in two years and remains in session but six weeks. During this period as many as a thousand bills, local and general, pass at some sessions. During the closing days one or two hundred bills are put through at a single sitting. Members watch and oppose leading political bills, but never stop to examine the local bills which are reported by committees and certified as all right by the mover.

4th. If there is anything wrong in Col. Taylor's coal-striker bill, the blame must not be laid on Messrs. Eastman & Cook. The responsibility rests on the Democrats, as it was a bill for the relief of a Democrat, introduced by a Democratic member, engineered through both Houses by Democrats, and enacted by a Legislature which was Democratic by an overwhelming majority in both branches.

Lastly. We remember that a bill of somewhat similar character was introduced into the Legislature of 1861, when the Republicans had the majority. But the Republicans declined to pass it. It was reserved for the next Legislature, when the Cops. came into power to pass the anti-striker's act. And we may add that, if the Cops. secure a majority of the Legislature, Col. Taylor's anti striker law will not be repealed. If Lambert Tree should happen to be elected, he may make a show of moving for its repeal. But his opposition will be all sham and pretense. Nothing would be done. A party which is in favor of human slavery is the enemy of the working man. A party that will defraud a black man out of his freedom, and deprive him of wages for his toil, has no sympathy for the laboring white man. The leaders of the Copperhead party South are aristocrats, and those North are lick-spittles of aristocrats. Jeff. Davis and Toombs represent the Southern wing, and C. L. Vallandigham, August Belmont the Northern. The "poor white trash" duped by the lordlings do their voting and fighting. Will the working men of Chicago play into the hands of those treacherous demagogues?

A SANS-CULOTTE CONVENTION.

The Great Outpouring of the Democracy—"My Maryland Dick"—"Abbe" McMasters—"Old Tar" Asay, and "For God's Sake" Linder.

On Saturday afternoon, pedestrians on our principal streets had the extreme pleasure of seeing two circus wagons, each filled with a brass band and covered with placards inviting the people to rally to the Democratic mass meeting at Bryan Hall. After six o'clock, Bridgeport, Kilgubbin, Kansas and other well known resorts began to vomit, and at 7½ o'clock Bryan Hall was filled with such a crowd of "Greek slaves" and other classical objects as had never been brought together before, and in all probability can never come together again. It was a convention of *sans-culottes*, and the *demi-monde* of the masculine persuasion. There was also a sprinkling of bar-room loafers and representatives from the Invincible Club, shyster lawyers and men whom the law could not reach. Aaron (big A little a,-r-o-n) Haven called the meeting to order, and nominated H. G. Miller (the turn-tail candidate) as chairman, which of course was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Miller stepped forward and in a speech of more or less duration, which was endured by the audience, introduced the apostle of liberty known as "My Maryland Dick," the man who walked through the valley of the shadow of death with his life in his hand. Dick, it is supposed, has repudiated "My Maryland," since the first of November, and in the anguish of his soul, can only find relief by venting long tirades against the abolitionists, who, heavens, are clamorous for an anti-slavery people, an anti slavery country, an anti-slavery Bible and an anti slavery God. Mr. Merrick seems to forget that not one clergyman in 500 believes that the Bible is in favor of slavery. He can rest assured that the clergy do not interpret the Bible as he and his shyster clique interpret the law. This pure and high-minded disciple of St. Vallandigham, prated long and loud about the national debt, and pathetically, with tears in his eyes and a tremulous voice, enquired where the money had gone? The audience, in an outburst of indignation, said "Old Abe stole it"—the old cry of the thief shouting "stop thief." With a sorrowing heart, he told about the enormous loss of life that has already been sustained, but with a "mi non recordi" equal to that of the gunboat hero, he forgot to tell how many had been buried by the grave-digger of the Chickahominy. He closed his address by appealing to those present to cast their votes for "Little Mac" on Tuesday.

W. E. McMasters, of New York—better known as "Abbe McMasters"—was the next speaker. Most of his time was taken up with soft-soaping the Irish element of the meeting and vindicating the conduct of that noble patriot, Horatio Seymour, whose love for the soldier is so great that he had the dead ones resurrected in order to vote the Copperhead ticket. He spoke of the time honored Democracy, and the usurpation of the present Administration. While he was blackguarding Mr. Lincoln, one of the audience objected, and the Democracy with their love of free speech and free press, incontinently kicked the audacious gentleman out of the room, much to the satisfaction of the "Abbe," who said it was the right way to treat any Black Republican who would dare to interrupt a *gentleman* from New York. ("Gentleman" is good.) He characterized Horace Greeley as the "chief of devils"—a very "gentlemanly" expression, by the way. He concluded his address by gravely informing the audience that New York would give 40,000 majority for Little Mac. (If he feels disposed to bet on it, he can be accommodated to any amount in this city.)

E. G. Asay, from North Carolina, but now of Chicago—a renegade Republican—was next introduced, and out heroded Herod. His speech was mostly, if not entirely, made up of such disgusting profanity, and obscenity, as to make some of his audience—not quite case-hardened—blush for shame. He has evidently profited by the lessons received from those abandoned women, who are his chief and best clients.

"For God's sake" Linder—who loves whisky better than patriotism—was next introduced, and "made a few remarks," after which, we suppose—as our reporter left when he took the rostrum—the meeting adjourned.

THE STATE SENATOR.

The Importance of the Election—Programme of the Copperheads.

The Senate of Illinois consists of twenty-five members, half elected every two years, and half holding over. Twelve Senators hold over from the last general election—six of each party. The side which elects *seven* next Tuesday will control the State Senate. The Union men are sure of carrying six districts. There is one which the Copperheads consider doubtful—the 24th, composed of the South and North Divisions of Chicago, and the towns of Lake, Hyde Park, Worth, Calumet, and Thornton. Colonel F. A. Eastman is the Union nominee, and Lambert Tree is the Copperhead nominee. The Cops. are moving earth and the regions beneath to beat Eastman and thereby secure the State Senate. Are there any Union men in the 24th Senatorial District so lost to obligations of duty as to vote for Lambert Tree—a politician of the Pendleton-Vallandigham stripe? We hope not.

A desperate effort is also being made to defeat Messrs. Isham and Dolton, Union candidates for Representatives of the South District of Cook county. The defeat of these gentlemen may give the Copperheads control of the House of Representatives, and with a gain of a Senator as aforesaid, enable them to elect some Knight of the Golden Circle United States Senator, and enact all the revolutionary laws they pleased, for the purpose of helping the rebels and breaking down our Government. Will Union voters bear these things in mind?

TURNER HALL.

Mass Meeting of Loyal Germans—Dr. Weisner and Hon. John Wentworth.

A large and enthusiastic gathering of Union-loving Germans was held in Turner Hall on Saturday evening. J. G. Gindele, chairman of the Board of Public Works presided.

Dr Weisner was the first speaker. He addressed the meeting in German, appealing in an eloquent manner to their patriotism. He referred to the change which had recently been experienced in Maryland. Two years ago Congress offered to purchase the freedom of her slaves. Now she has adopted a free constitution, and moreover provided for the free education of negro children.

The speaker then compared General McClellan to the English General Monk, who surrendered the army of the Commonwealth to Charles II; and to Napoleon I., both of whom aspired to supreme power.

McClellan, like them, aspires to raise himself to power by destroying the liberties of the people. But, unlike them, he has not the necessary talent, and will fail.

He then entered on an able review of Gen. McClellan's campaign, and referred in felicitous terms to his grand siege against the Quaker guns of Manassas, and his great flank movements. He next spoke of the sound financial condition of the country, and ably refuted the assertions of the democrats that the finances of this country were in a ruinous condition. He concluded by picturing to the audience what the condition of the country will be should McClellan be elected President, and the greatness and prosperity which would result from the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. His address was received with great applause.

Hon. John Wentworth followed, in a few pertinent remarks. He urged the necessity of energetic action during the short time that remained before the election.

His remarks were full of sound advice, and were enthusiastically received.

The meeting then adjourned.

ESCAPED FROM THE REBELS.—We last evening received a visit from Capt. J. B. Vliet, of the 21st Wisconsin, who, in company with Adj James M. Gough, 12th Wis., Capt. John A. Kellogg, 6th Wis., Capt. Spencer, 10th Wis., and Lieut. Hatcher, 20th Ohio, escaped on the 5th of October from a lengthy captivity in Dixie, by jumping from a train of cars at Orangeburg while in motion on the line from Charleston to Columbia, S. C. After traveling twenty-four nights, the party arrived at Dalton, Ga. We have not now the space at command to give the many very interesting incidents attending the escapade.

Capt. Vliet says that the worst accounts of the cruelty exercised by the Southern chivalry towards their prisoners are no exaggerations. They were guarded on the train by conscripts, one of whom raised his gun as the party broke for the door, but was persuaded not to fire; the others did not attempt it—a sufficient proof that they were not particularly averse to the escapade. The whole journey of 450 miles was performed at night and on foot; the negroes appealed to for help on the way were uniformly friendly, and all seemed glad to help them—many of course avoided white men. It is worthy of record, that Capt. Vliet was in the same car with our Col. Sherman when that officer made his escape, but did not then think it prudent to make the venture.

THE SECESH IMPORTATION.

The City Invaded by a Band of O. A. K's—Their Nefarious Designs—Our Duty.

We mentioned yesterday the fact that Butternuts were being imported by the hundreds from the South into Chicago, in readiness for Tuesday. The number is even greater than we had at first supposed. Fully three hundred of these fellows were in the city yesterday morning, and to-day there will arrive nearly another thousand. There are two or three questions to be asked and answered concerning them.

Who are they?
How do they come here?
Why are they here?
What will they do?
Our duty in the matter?

WHO? They are Southern men. Those already here are from Fayette, Christian, and adjoining counties of this State; from Missouri, and other Southern States. They are all members of the O. A. K. lodges. They have their grips and passwords. They all have the villain in their countenances; men who have no souls, and would sell the Saviour himself at a less price than did Judas.

HOW? They have come here on the invitation of the Invincible Club, in the pay of the McCormick clique. Every one of them has a roll of greenbacks and a revolver—the price and the instrument of blood.

WHY? They came to control the election. The vote of this city has always heretofore been a close one. Two or three hundred Copperhead votes additional might secure them a majority in this city, and a thousand in the district. They came here to secure the election of McCormick, Tree, Garland, Miller, Clowry, and the whole of the others who compose the Copperhead crew who hope to ride into office on a nation's ruin.

WHAT? They propose first of all to override the election. The Copperheads have a majority in every precinct of the Inspectors of election, and these butternuts will assemble early around the polls, and fill up the vacancies with the nominees of Storey, Jeff Davis, McCormick & Co. They propose thus to get in a full Board of Copperheads at several of the polling precincts, and the whole lot will visit each of those places and deposit their votes, secure against attempts to keep them out. They will offer themselves at other places also, in soldier's uniform to avoid suspicion. Their great principle on election day being to vote early and often.

They will where possible keep Union men away from the polls. They are unscrupulous.

It is not improbable that they contemplate a raid on Camp Douglas; the liberation of all the prisoners there, and in concert with them to sack the city. This is no idle fear. They are desperate, thoroughly organized, and entirely devoted to the Secession cause.

OUR DUTY.—These villains and their Chicago abettors must be met on their own ground. We commend the following to the serious consideration of all Union men in general, and especially to those whom it may concern:

Our Common Council MUST MEET THIS EVENING to fill the vacancies caused by removal, death or candidacy. Let not one of the Union members be absent from his post; and we appeal to those few decent men in the Council who call themselves Democrats to meet and aid to appoint men who will take an honest vote, let the ticket be which it will.

Let a force of good, staunch, fearless Union men be organized in each Ward to-night, whose duty it shall be to attend the polls from first to last. Let these men peremptorily challenge everybody not personally known. Let them insist on the second oath, declaring the number of the residence for the last sixty days, as required by law; and let every man be promptly arrested who shall be guilty of perjury.

Let the ballot boxes be watched closely each instant, from the opening of the poll till the last ballot is counted. Allow no chance for stuffing.

To work! to work! The Philistines are upon us. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

THE NEW BUSINESS ERA.

Ely's New Clothing Store.—A very Pleasant Affair.—The Establishment.—A Bit of Business History.

A very pleasant affair took place on Saturday afternoon and evening, memorable after its class in business circles, the opening of Edward Ely's new and elegant clothing establishment in King's new block, on the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets. It was memorable for the number present. Over fifteen hundred visitors were present at various times during the afternoon and evening, all of them delighted and profuse in their expressions of admiration. These were not only from among the large number of patrons Mr. Ely has secured to himself in his twelve years of successful business but also of others drawn thither on this occasion by the growing impression for some time past that the establishment was to bear features new in Chicago. Nor was the impression an incorrect one, as was shown when the labors of the workmen having ended with the finished interior, and the removal having been effected, Mr. Ely then opened his doors and was again "at home" to customers and the trade. His present stand is by far the most elegantly appointed, as it is the most spacious in Chicago, and probably in the United States. It is rare that we can indulge in such superlatives, without invidiousness; but Mr. Ely has wrought for this express purpose with such liberality and taste, that we only accord him what his rivals in trade must do—the very first place in respect to appointments and adornment. The store is eighty feet on Washington by fifty on Dearborn. This spacious area is divided up and apportioned under Mr. Ely's supervision, and bears in every detail the marks of skilled taste. The general wood-work of the interior is solid black walnut, with imitation ebony beadings and carved work, making a pleasing contrast and charming in general effect. The doors, sashes, tables, counters, cabinets, cases, mirror and picture frames, are all in the same style. The space is divided into the large General Salesroom, occupying the whole of the Washington street front, with entrances on both streets, and lighted by a costly plate glass front. The several compartments are divided from each other by highly ornamented black walnut partitions, reaching only midway to the lofty ceiling, giving to the eye at once the whole general effect of the superb fresco work of the latter. A very *chef d'œuvre* of art, it is the most exquisite in design, coloring and details, we remember to have seen. The large sales room has a full range of plate glass cases along one side, for the exhibition of finished custom work. Directly in the rear, and filling the angle at the rear of the beautiful little adjunct Furnishing Department on the Washington street front, is the Counting Room and Cutting Department, with ample tables and appliances for those operations of the tape measure and shears, out of which spring graceful garments. Here Mr. Ely has his own desk so placed as to command, through the entrances, the full sweep of both rooms. Here the four cutters are busy, those first having to do with your measure never cutting cloth, but getting out the pattern in paper to be duplicated by another workman in the desired fabric. Just adjacent and opening on the three rooms is a beautiful little Dressing Room with mirror and toilet apparatus for the convenience of customers, an adjunct sure to be appreciated by Mr. Ely's patrons.

In these superb premises, the arrangements and details of which do infinite credit to his taste and judgment, Mr. Ely may well review with honest pride a business career which twelve years ago he began in the little wooden building opposite the Tremont House on Dearborn street, nearly opposite the more noted place of business Mr Ely has occupied for ten years past. Some of the figures of comparison of then and now are instructive. Then Mr. Ely paid about $250 rent. He was his own cutter, salesman and accountant. His growth has been sped by the fact that he did all these things well. Now in his triple store, at a rental of $6,000, he gives employment to four cutters, four clerks, one accountant, two messengers and one porter, with an army of work people, which, were they all to visit him at once, or any given day, it would look like a run on the adjoining Saving's Bank.

The new store suggests still other names than his own. The combination of skill he has brought together are to his sole credit, though the details belong to others of our Chicago citizens. We have never seen a nearer approach to high art in joiner work, than the exquisite workmanship in solid black walnut by Messrs. Healy & Aiken. The beautiful show cases, graceful in design and perfect in finish are Daniel Barclay's.

Murray & Gold have placed their *ne plus ultra* of Steam Heating apparatus in the very choicest of all locations in Chicago, when, together with Mr. Ely's store, they complete their work in the new Opera House and the Chamber of Commerce. Jevne & Almini's deft artists have hung beauty above the whole in the frescoed ceiling. H. M. Wilmarth, of 182 Lake street, from his extensive lines of gas fixtures of all designs and rival forms of beauty, has secured just the pattern to Mr. Ely's express order, to harmonize with the whole of the decorative features and through all the work of planning and arrangement the excellent skill of W. W. Boyington, the architect of the building, has made its influence felt.

It remains only to speak of Mr. Ely's relations to our city trade. In his former smaller store his attention has been more exclusively given to goods of the very finest class, the secret of his success and wide reputation as a clothier. The prices his goods have borne have been a guaranty of the very highest excellence in grade. He proposes now to extend his lines and meet the wants of all classes of customers. He takes the ground, that he intends to maintain, that he will not be undersold by any house west of New York in goods of similar grade, and the salaried man and the millionaire may each consult their taste and purses from his high piled and extensive stock, sure that what they buy will be the best of its class. Mr. Ely has been successful and he has deserved success, and the extended limits of this reference to his new establishment, are not illy bestowed in the credit due to this instance of the new business era in our city, the expansion of our tradesmen into palatial establishments, at once indicative of individual success, and the general prosperity of Chicago.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS TRIO.

McCormick, the Owner of the Times and the Father of the Invincible Club.

Shortly after the Southern "democracy" commenced open warfare against the Federal Government, Cyrus H. McCormick imported the fire-in-the-rear editor of the Detroit *Free Press*, and set him to editing the Chicago *Times*. A year or so previously McCormick had bought the *Times* from James W. Sheahan. The paper was pecuniarily embarrassed; creditors were importunate and the "reaper" man taking advantage of the state of things, crowded Mr. Sheahan into parting with the possession of the paper. He bought it in order to control the party. His first editor was the "banshee screamer" Mr. McComas, of Virginia. But the "Lieutenant Governor" did not fill the bill. He could not tell lies fast enough or big and brazen enough to suit the programme. But the "Detroit refugee" was just the chap he wanted. A Vermonter by birth, a renegade Yankee, who had turned his coat and became a doughface from calculations of profit, was of all men best fitted for the dastardly and disloyal work to be done.

He was duly installed, in the editorial sanctum of the Chicago *Times*, and ordered by his importer to render his "Southern brethren" all the aid and comfort in his power. The reaper man took a mortgage on the concern, as the records show, and then organized the Invincible Club to back up and sustain the organ of treason. The balance of the history of these two instrumentalities is known to our citizens. McCormick is the master spirit of both "institutions," and out of his ample purse they are supported. When funds are wanting, they know where to look for them.

Could the Invincible Club and the *Times* do less than to nominate their progenitor for the highest office in the county? For is it not written that "the ox knoweth its owner, and the ass its master's crib?" They are an illustrious trio, truly!

THE RATS' ADVOCATE—INCONSISTENCY.—The paper called the "*Working Men's Advocate*," and the two "rat" daily papers are supporting the Copperhead rat ticket. A fortnight ago the Trades' Assembly organ was denouncing the Copperhead daily papers as disreputable "rat" concerns, and deadly enemies of the laboring man. We now find it herding with them, retailing their slang and lies, opposing the Union ticket, working for the "rats," and laboring with all its little might to elect the disciples of Vallandigham and Jeff. Davis! McCormick's dollars were too potent for its poor virtue.

Shameful and corrupt as is the course of that renegade little sheet, yet a deeper degradation of manhood is reached by those men who were discharged by one of the "rat" concerns, who are now supporting the Copperhead "rat" ticket. Never let those men open their mouths again in Chicago, about the "rights of labor," or the "dominion of capital." They have put the collar of the master around their necks, and advertised their own poltroonery.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL RANSOM.

Services in Bryan Hall—The Procession—Military Honors.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of another of that glorious band of heroes whose outpoured blood attests their love of freedom and right, were consigned to the tomb. As stated in the TRIBUNE, it was the day selected for the funeral of the late lamented Brigadier General T. E. G. Ransom, the particulars of whose death at Rome, Ga., are known to our readers.

From nine o'clock until one the body lay in state in Bryan Hall, and during those three hours one constant stream of people flowed into and through the Hall. The column hardly stayed in its onward march, only hesitated a moment as it passed the spot upon which the eyes of all were concentrated in sad earnestness—the catafalco upon which lay the coffin of the departed warrior. The Hall, and dais upon which the remains rested, were appropriately draped with parti-colored crape. Upon the coffin and about it were scattered floral wreaths and *immortelles*, while the sword of the hero was placed across his breast. Over the coffin had been thrown the glorious Star Spangled Banner—the emblem of that constitutional liberty to uphold which Ransom died.

About one o'clock the hall commenced to fill with spectators desirous of listening to the funeral services. These consisted simply of the rites prescribed by the Episcopal Church and were feelingly delivered by Rev. H. H. Clarkson, D. D. At the conclusion of the exercises Dr. Clarkson delivered a short but eloquent and impressive address, which was listened to throughout with the most breathless attention by the vast crowd which thronged the hall. The speaker briefly touched upon points in the life and military career of the deceased; he eulogised his high military genius, truthfully describing him as one whose place will not be readily supplied.

At the conclusion of the exercises the several divisions of the procession which had previously formed in the places assigned for them commenced to move into marching position, the body being carried from the hall by the Bearers and escorted to the funeral car—a caisson appropriately draped and drawn by six horses. As the pageant commenced its solemn march the Court House bell pealed forth the death note, symbolical of a nation's mourning, and continued to toll for about a half an hour, while from Washington street opposite the Court House, a detachment of the 24th Ohio Battery, added to the solemnity of the scene by the rapid report of their minute guns. Notwithstanding the unpropitious condition of the weather, the procession was a long and imposing one. The sombre tints of the dress of the citizen mourners was relieved by the bright blue of the soldier boys, and the gorgeous splendor of the uniforms of the Knights Templar, who radiant with silk scarfs and bright swords, constituted in themselves a pageantry, while closely following this band marched a body of men, equally brightly dressed, and of great interest to all spectators on account of their noble calling—our city firemen. The procession marched in the order indicated in the TRIBUNE of yesterday, to the Old Cemetery. On arriving in front of the grounds a detachment of the Veteran Reserve Corps fired the military salute over the body, and after the performance of the Masonic rites by the Knight Templars, the remains were deposited in a vault, which will evermore be consecrated as having held the remains of one of Columbia's heroes.

During the day the greatest interest in the proceedings was manifested by the public, the flags floating from the Court House, Chamber of Commerce and other buildings were at half mast, while signs of mourning were exhibited in many dwellings.

The procession was managed in excellent style, the programme having been carried out in a perfect manner. Great credit is due to Chief Marshall R. M. Hough, Marshals Col B. J. Sweet, U. C. P. Holden, U. P. Harris, and their respective aids for the manner in which they performed their arduous duties.

JOHN C. GARLAND'S RECORD.

History of a Copperhead Candidate for the Legislature.

[Translated from the Illinois Staats Zeitung.]

In the 61st Representative District (North Side with Northwestern townships), the Copperheads have nominated as their candidate, against the German Major Alexander F. Stevenson, the notorious JOHN C GARLAND, who displays great activity trying to take away votes from the only German candidate for the Legislature, the brave Stevenson. Do you know, voters of the 61st District, who this John C. Garland is? The first account the Republicans of the old Seventh Ward can give you, from whom, five years ago, he tried to get the nomination as Alderman. He at that time acted with the Republican party, with the hope of getting an office from them. The Republican voters of the Seventh Ward certainly remember that at that time a poor German workingman went to the several public meetings with his little son, giving an account of the character of this John C. Garland, and related that the boy had worked in the trunk manufactory of this Garland, and when he asked for his wages was beaten with a hatchet.

The German Republicans of the Seventh Ward of course did not want to have anything to do with an individual who wants to pay his laborer, a poor German boy, by striking him with a hatchet, and nominated Mr. Alston, who was elected.

Soon afterwards John C. Garland left the Republican party and became a Democrat, which seemed to suit him much better. Next we find this individual figuring at the poll of the Seventh Ward at the Mayor's election in the spring of 1860, when John Wentworth was elected. As will be remembered, the poll of the Seventh Ward was taken possession of by the Irish in the night, who made there a regular camp and were fed with whisky and crackers. The intention of this strategic movement was to prevent the Republicans from voting.

One of the officers of this Irish crew was this same John C. Garland. The movement failed through the superiority in tactics of the Republicans, who just before the opening of the polls changed front.

Afterwards we find this John C. Garland again in a new field, where he tried to obtain not glory or honor, but money, by an enormous swindle.

A few years ago this John C. Garland, who now has the audacity to try to represent us in the legislative body, bought in the East for more than $5,000 worth of goods on credit, which he, without having paid for them, sold privately, while he took the greater part in his business and then assigned the same to his father, John Garland. The whole affair was nothing but an outrageous swindle. The creditors tried all possible legal means to set aside the assignment by which they were robbed of their demands, and commenced suit by a so-called creditor's bill in the U. S. Court, where all the papers are on file now.

But it is well known how easy it is for a villainous debtor to cheat his creditors, and so his creditors get generally nothing. A few only obtained a settlement by which they got 20 cents on the dollar.

But this by no means is the summit in the path of glory of this individual.

John C. Garland, after performing the above described deeds, retired for a while from the city and took his residence in the country. Shortly before the municipal election in the spring of 1863 he returned to the city, and at once presented himself at the poll of the Fifteenth Ward armed with a ballot. It was known that his residence in the city had not been long enough to entitle him to a vote. One of the judges of election called his attention to the fact that he had not lived long enough in the city. He told him on what day he had rented; that he had moved into the city some days after the lease was made out; and so refreshed his memory with the facts that it was impossible to err. Notwithstanding all this, John C. Garland insisted on depositing his vote. Being challenged, he had to take the prescribed oath, particularly that he had been an inhabitant of the ward and city for the legally prescribed time, and *John C. Garland* took the oath, whereupon the judges of election took his ballot. The same afternoon, at 4 o'clock, John C. Garland appeared again before the judges of election, and wanted to have his ballot returned, as he had been mistaken about his residence in the city. The judges of election informed him that they had called his attention to that fact and warned him before he had taken the oath, and that the ballot could not be returned.

And this individual has the effrontery to go before the citizens of the 61st district and asks that they should elect him as their Representative in the Legislature.

Do our readers want to have such a man, who pays a poor boy for his work by striking him with a hatchet, who has swindled his creditors in the most outrageous manner, and who, "by mistake," commits perjury; do the voters want to elect such a man to their representative?

But we have to add another word to the German Republicans of this district, who are the great majority. This John C. Garland who begs for your votes to-day, was one of the most poisonous members of the Know Nothing order. His hatred towards foreigners knew no bounds, and as he is a rowdylike man, devoid of all finer feelings, he expressed his hatred in the roughest and most disgraceful manner. He was not satisfied to endeavor to rob the adopted citizen of his elective franchise, but he expressed frequently and publicly the wish that he be allowed to hang all immigrants.

We are firmly convinced that Major Stevenson, the eminent German lawyer and patriot, and the brave soldier who was for a long time the Inspector General of Major General Sheridan, formerly a Douglas Democrat, and now radical Abolitionist, will beat by at least 1,000 majority the above described contemptible Copperhead.

Patriotic and Praiseworthy.

The action of the Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, as indicated in the annexed card, is most patriotic and praiseworthy, and the suggestion therein contained will, we hope, be acted upon very generally by our manufacturing and commercial establishments:

OFFICE OF EAGLE WORKS MANUFACTURING CO., }
CHICAGO, November 5, 1864. }

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Believing the coming election to be of paramount importance to every loyal American citizen, and of especial importance to working men, it has been concluded to suspend all operations in this establishment during the whole of Tuesday next, that every one connected with it may have a chance to perform his most sacred duty in this hour of our country's trial. It is to be hoped that every manufacturing establishment in this city will be closed on that day, and that employers and employed will all alike act as if Tuesday was sacred to the cause of human liberty.

P. W. GATES,
President Eagle Works Manufacturing Co.
RALPH GATES, Secretary and Treasurer.

United States Christian Commission.

The Northwestern Branch of the Christian Commission acknowledges the receipt of the following additional donations since the last public acknowledgments:

Miss M A Parsons, Hennepin, Ill, by Rev W C Knapp, $10; Union meeting at LaSalle, Ill, by Rev J M Strong, $132.25; meeting of citizens of Columbia City, Ind, $58.80; collection at Prairie du Chien, Wis, by Rev C C McCabe, $45; collection at Woodstock, Ill, in part, $36.41; collection at Kenosha, Wis, by Rev J H Parmelee, $6; collection in Baptist and Congregational churches at Galva, Ill, by Rev J B Olcott, $38 05; meeting in Dubuque, Iowa, in part, by B F Jacobs, Esq $100; meeting in Galena, Ill, in part, by B F Jacobs, Esq, $50; friends in Lewiston, Ill, by Rev Glen Wood, $100; Union League of Loyal Women, Brickton, Ill, by Charles A Hawley, Esq, $7; free will offering of Baptist Church and congregation, Tonica, Ill, by Rev Wm C Pratt, $39.95; Mrs Barras, Tonica, by Rev Wm C Pratt, $5; Isaac N Harmon, Chicago, $10; collection at meeting near Coral, Ill., by Rev D E Hatterman, $255; collection First Baptist Church, La Crosse, Wis., $7.25; additional from Dubuque, Iowa, by Thompson & Jones, $229 11; Soldiers' Aid Society, Geneva, Wis., by Mrs. C M Baker, Sec., $75; meeting at Elkhart, Ind, by Rev J M Strong, $40.45; collection at Buda, Ill, by Rev Mr Strong, $209.15; Ladies' Christian Commission at Meenah, Wis, membership fund, by Miss M S Williams, Sec, $113; Ogle County Fair, in part, by Mrs B F Sheets, Treasurer, $1,507; Sabbath School Presbyterian Church Green Bay, Wis, by John F Landsley, Superintendent, $11; B F Jacobs, meeting at Fulton City, by Pyson Track, Esq, $192 05; Wm H Reed, Chicago, $1; additional from Galena, by Joshua Brooks, Esq, $55; North Presbyterian Church, by H A Hurlbut, Treasurer, $61 85; additional from Greenwood meeting, by R E Whittier, Esq, 41; additional from La Salle by H H Dunham, Esq, $10; additional from Warsaw, Ind, by J M Cosgrove, $85; meeting at Sterling, Ill, in part, by B F Jacobs, Esq, $73; meeting at Kaneville, Ill, in part by B F Jacobs, Esq, $173; meeting at Sparta, Wis., by J T Hemphill, $226; Ladies' Christian Commission of Spring street Congregational Church, Milwaukee, Wis, $30; meeting at West Aurora, in part, by Rev J M Strong, $316 15; La Prairie League of Loyal Women, by Miss Jane Chambers, $30; meeting of citizens of Sycamore, Ill., by Rev N E Martin and E F Beard, Esq, $28.25; collection of Welsh Presbyterian Association, Cambria, Wis., by Rev Rees Evans, $220; meeting at Lisbon, Ill., by Rev J M Strong, $102; collection Wilton United Presbyterian Congregation, Monteno, Ill., by Rev R W French, $40; Ladies' Union Sanitary Fair, Sandwich, Ill., by G W Culver, Treasurer, $365; Wm Patton, Esq., Sandwich, by Rev L P Crawford, $15; meeting at Earlville, Ill., by Rev J M Strong, $37; Mrs Van Doren, Eureka, Minn., $1; Mrs Shadenger, Eureka, Minn., $1; Mrs Buckman, Eureka, Minn., $1; Mrs S Pool, Eureka, Minn., 50 cents; Mrs P Pool, Eureka, Minn., 50 cents; Thimble Sentinels, Ohio, Ill., by Mrs Harriet Dickerson, Secretary, $30; Fair of Polo, Ill, by Mrs Maria Holyoke, Treasurer, $300; Branch Committee at Waupun, Wis, by John Byrn, Esq, $36 50; meeting at Plainfield, Ill, by Rev J M Strong, in part, $123 10; do do at Lockport, Ill, by Rev J M Strong, $143.15 do Homer, Ill, by J M Strong $72.65; from 11 little girls, Stoughton, Wis, by Miss Annie E Sewell, 50 cents; Plymouth Congregational Church, Ottawa, Ill, by J G Nettleton, Esq, $10; J L D, Geneva, $2; additional from Ogle county Fair, by Mrs B F Sheets, Treasurer, $21.50; additional from meeting at West Aurora, by Rev J M Strong, $17; Joel Manning, Esq, Lockport, Ill, $5; S B Johnson, $5; Ladies' Aid Society, Omro, Wis, by Mrs J S Connort, Secretary, $8—total, $2,713. Previously acknowledged, $62,574.12. Total, $65,[illegible]

Send all remittances of money to S. P. Farrington, Treasurer, No. 34 and 36 Randolph street, corner of Wabash avenue. All other letters to B. F. Jacobs, Secretary; and stores to Christian Commission, No. 109 Clark street.

MILLER (?)—It is useless to inform our readers that one C. H. J. Miller, better known as the "Dogberry" who presides at the Armory, is the Copperhead candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court. The ears of the public are regaled at length by the Copperhead press on the subject of law, equity and good morals. Rumor says the Hon. Justice of the Police Court does not act up to the professions of his pure and high minded (?) party. Is it true that Mr. Miller is interested in several houses of prostitution in this city? Is it true that he has leased some property on Wells street to an abandoned female, and receive as the rent the ill-gotten gains of those who sell their souls for money? If it be true that he does this, what a mockery it is for him to ask the votes of the people of Chicago, on the ground of belonging to the highly moral and respectable party who support the spotless Pendleton, Belmont & Co.

THE REBELS FOR MCCLELLAN.—Anthony Havelka, a late private in Captain Mann's company, (E,) 24th regiment Illinois volunteer infantry, has just arrived in the city from Richmond, Virginia. He was captured at Chickamauga, Georgia, Sept 20th, 1863, and was paroled October 8th, 1864, after having given a promise to the officials intrusted with the selection of prisoners at Richmond, to vote for McClellan. We have conversed with him, and he will come forth to corroborate this statement, if wanted. He says that six more of his fellow prisoners, who were in his room, were sent home under the same conditions. The required promise was given with the firm mental reservation, never to vote for a man who had the support of every rebel in the South.

ELEVENTH WARD.—There will be a meeting of the Union men of the Eleventh Ward at No. 113 Milwaukee avenue, this (Monday) evening. It is earnestly desired that there be a large meeting. It is the last we can have before this all-important election. There will be very important business before the meeting. Will you come out this once, and make what preparations are necessary to get out a full vote of the Ward. Our opponents are confident, and in order to insure their defeat we must be vigilant. There is no doubt there is an importation of votes from Missouri and the South part of this State, and they must be met at the polls by the proper precautionary measures.

THE VEIL LIFTED.—Col. Wood has been as chary of the charms of his Chicago Beauty as the Sultan of his prime favorite. The mystery is revealed now, and on Saturday this London dame, the counterfeit presentment of one of our fair Chicago ladies, was exhibited to a few favored ones. It is pronounced to be the loveliest and most exquisite work of its class in the world. It is superbly draped, and wears a full set of jewels—an exact reproduction of one the admiration and envy of British *salons*, the celebrated set presented to the lady of a noted British embassador by the Shah of Persia. There will be a rush to the Chicago Museum to see the long talked of Chicago Beauty.

THE DEMOCRATIC INVINCIBLES.—The "Invincibles"—they will write their name *invisibles* after the election—were out Saturday night in all the glory of tallow candles, gunpowder and Irish whisky. Aided by the boys, and the "furrin element," they got up a procession numbering about two hundred of all ages, sizes and colors, and they moved through our streets with the solemnity of a funeral procession, cheering only when they passed a groggery or when called upon to do so for some poor candidate for political burial next Tuesday. Altogether, it was as Artemas Ward would say, "a show that showed the absence of all show."

COOK COUNTY VOTE.—Four years ago, the Republicans carried Cook county by 4,500 majority. It ought to give Lincoln as large a majority now, and would give a far larger one if all the soldiers belonging to the county were allowed to vote. But with proper efforts the majority can be put up to 5,000 on the "home vote." Work and vigilance will do it. Get all the Union votes polled, and keep out fraudulent votes by sharp watching and challenging. The first duty is to prevent frauds; the next, to look up your Union voters to the last man, and be sure that no one of them fails to vote.

TUESDAY.—The merchants of the city generally express their determination to close on Tuesday, to give themselves and employes an opportunity of working for their country. Let all have a chance of doing so. The country needs our aid—at the ballot box not less than in the field. Every Union man should deposit his vote, and see to it that all his acquaintances do the same. Our opponents belong to that class who vote early and often. Let us do our duty; we have but one vote each; let us deposit that on the right side.

THE BANNER DISTRICT.—Gen. Farnsworth's congressional district is composed of the counties of Boone, DeKalb, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Winnebago. It will give 11,000 majority for the Union cause next Tuesday. It will be the banner district. Hon. E. B. Washburne's district will also roll up a grand majority. We shall not be surprised to hear that the Galena district has returned their ever faithful representative by 7,000.

FOR WHOM WILL YOU VOTE.—For Jeff. Davis or Lincoln will every vote be recorded that is put in the ballot box next Tuesday. There is no middle ground. McClellan is only the cat's paw of the Jeff. Davis party, and all who vote for him, vote for just that which Jeff. Davis wants. Take care. In voting next Tuesday be sure that you avoid giving aid and comfort to the enemies of your country.

MCCORMICK'S POSSESSIONS.—McCormick is great on owning. He owned the *Times* office, owned the Banshee-tamer, owns the *Advocate*, owns several hotels, owns county scrip at fifteen per cent discount, and besides trying to carry the working men in his breeches pocket, actually managed a few years ago to get a church on his back. We think that his acquisitions will prove to be like the Tarpeian shields—crush him to the earth on election day.

POCKET PICKING.—A young woman, named Ann Jordon, residing in one of the lowest dens on Wells street, was complained of on Saturday by her cousin, James Jordan, for having picked his pocket while gossiping with her on Thursday night. She took from his pocket a roll of bills amounting to $180. The money was found in her shoe when arrested. She was held to bail in the sum of $400.

A BEEHIVE.—The clothing store of Wm. Bartlett, Nos. 131 and 133 Randolph street, under the Sherman House, has well merited this appellation during the past week. Their sales have exceeded ten thousand dollars, and the stock is by no means exhausted. If you want anything to suit both in quality and price, in the way of furnishing goods, call on Bartlett; you will find it.

THE BOARD OF TRADE ON ELECTION DAY.—At the session of the Board of Trade on Saturday, a memorial was presented, from several merchants and others, asking that the Board should adjourn on Tuesday. The Board decided to comply with the request, and, in the language of the resolution, "to give one day to the country." The resolution passed *nemine contradicente.*

BOLD ROBBERY.—A man hailing from Kenosha, Wisconsin, was set upon by a pack of ruffians on Friday night, at No. 263 Wells street, and while some held him others ransacked his person, stole his money, watch, and revolver, and then kicked him into the street. The parties were arrested by officer Pratt, and will be examined in the Police Court on Monday.

EDUCATION.—The committee appointed by Governor Yates to prepare and report on the distribution of the funds proceeding from the State Public Lands donated by Congress to this State for Agricultural and Industrial Education, will meet at the Tremont House, in this city, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 9 A. M. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

W. W. EVERTS, Ch'n.

UNION MEN, cut out the list published in the TRIBUNE of those who sought the protection of the British Government while the draft was impending over us, and see than none of them deposit a vote. The enemy is unscrupulous, and would use the votes of aliens to secure the election.

FOURTH WARD.—The last grand rally in this ward will be held this evening at Wintermeyer's Hall, corner of Larrabee street and Clybourne avenue. Turn out *en masse*, and let us organize for the election. Your services are needed at the polls. Union voters of the Fourteenth Ward neglect not your duty.

THIRD WARD.—A mass meeting of the citizens of the Third Ward will be held this evening at No. 611 State street, to make the necessary arrangements for the great national struggle to-morrow. Let every Union voter be on hand; there is work to be done.

UNION MEN! It is your bounden duty to record your vote on Tuesday. Make no engagement for that day. Close your place of business, if necessary, in order to go and vote. It is compulsory on you to vote for the preservation of the Union which entitles you to vote.

SECOND WARD.—There will be a Union rally in the Second Ward at Geo. A. Fliehman's, on the southeast corner of Monroe and South Wells street, on Monday evening. Good speakers will be present.

THIRD WARD MEETING.—There will be a meeting of the Union men of the 3d ward at Union Hall, No. 611 State street, Monday evening. Long John, Chas. H. Reed, Frank Lumbard and others are expected to be present.

FOURTH WARD.—An adjourned meeting of the loyal Union men of the Fourth Ward will be held at Follansbee's Hall, corner of State and Twenty-second streets, on Monday evening, Nov. 7, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the reports of committees and make final arrangements for the great day's work of Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864.

SEVENTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union men of the Seventh ward will be held on Monday night at 7 o'clock, sharp, at the corner of Twelfth and Union streets. By order of Committee.

TWELFTH WARD.—There will be a grand Republican rally this, Monday, evening, at Bahlin's Hall, Nos. 3 and 2 Milwaukee avenue. Plenty of good speakers will be in attendance to address this, our last meeting. Come one, come all. Hurrah for Abe and Andy, and the entire ticket.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—The last Union mass meeting of the Thirteenth Ward for the coming election will be held this (Monday) evening at C. Foss's house, corner of Larrabee and North avenue. Let every Union man turn out.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—The winter time-table on the Chicago and St. Louis Railroad goes into effect to-day (Sunday). Through trains leave Chicago at 6:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The Joliet and Wilmington accommodation leaves at 4:00 p. m.

IT IS REPORTED that the Copperheads are importing a lot of Irishmen from Joliet and along the canal, to take possession of the polls at Bridgeport, and stuff the boxes. Let the Union residents of that precinct be prepared for such emergency.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday night the Eastern bound freight on the Galena Division ran off the track near Winfield, twenty-eight miles out from this city, and seven of the cars were demolished. In a few hours the debris was removed and the trains again running.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The Sewing Bee of the ladies of the Soldiers' Home appointed for Tuesday next will be held at the Home on Monday, Nov. 7. A business meeting of the managers will be held at the same time and place, and a large and early attendance is requested.

RUN OVER.—A little son of Chester Taylor, Esq. residing on West Van Buren street, near Jefferson, was run over by a hack yesterday and his right arm broken.

UNION TICKET.

Cook County Nominations.

The following are the nominations made within the limits of Cook county on the Union ticket, embracing Congressman from the First District, State Senator, Representatives, and county town and ward officers:

Congress—John Wentworth.
States Attorney—Charles H. Reed.
Sheriff—John A. Nelson.
Clerk Circuit Court—William L. Church.
Coroner—Dr. Wm. Wagner.
State Senator 24th Dist.—Francis A. Eastman.
Representatives 59th District, (West)—William Jackson, N. W. Huntley, A. B. Cook.
Representatives 60th District (South)—A. H. Dolton, Edward S. Isham.
Representatives 61st District, (North)—George Strong, A. F. Stevenson.
West Chicago—Supervisors—W. W. Farwell, C. R. Chandler. Town Collector—Pleasant Amick. Assessor—Thomas Shergold. Clerk—Alvin Salisbury.
South Chicago—Supervisors—Dr. Aaron Gibbs, W. S. Gurnman. Town Collector—Frank Lumbard. Assessor—H. C. Ballard. Clerk—Theodore Treat.
North Chicago—Supervisors—Philip Apfel, Charles Dransfeldt. Assessor—Adolph Muller. Collector—E. G. Hooke. Clerk—Henry Jahns.
Ward Supervisors—First, Joshua C. Knickerbocker. Second, Dr. H. C. Blake. Third, C. G. Wicker. Fourth, Charles Follansbee. Seventh, Hermann Pundt. Eighth, Hermann Timme; Ninth, Reuben Taylor. Tenth, J. Clough Haines. Eleventh, A. B. Johnson. Twelfth, C. Duensing. Thirteenth, John Atwater. Fourteenth, Philip Steinmuller. Fifteenth, S Shackford. Sixteenth, B. W. Thomas.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Ladies' Festival—A Card.—The Ladies Festival at the Union Park House on Thursday evening, October 27th, for the benefit of the soldiers' families, yielded $153 in cash, to be dispensed by the Young Men's Christian Association, through their organized corps, in relief to our brave soldiers' families. Also from the munificent donations left on hand we were enabled to give the Soldiers' Rest a very fine assortment of provisions and delicacies presented to the Soldiers' Home, as acknowledged by the President, Mr. Bryan. We also have some articles donated to the Fair which will be disposed of on Wednesday evening next, November 9. All are invited to attend, as it will swell the fund for the soldiers' families.

It will warm the hearts of all who interested themselves in rendering the Festival an eminent success in every department, that while "it is more blessed to give than to receive," their benevolence has proved most opportune, and that the gifts are most gratefully remembered by the recipients in this, their time of pressing need; would acknowledge the use of two of Mr. Reed's best pianos from his extensive establishment; also Mrs. Johnson's ice cream and liberal donation. The ladies of the Union Park House would tender their thanks to all those who co-operated with them in their efforts in the noble cause. Per order of the Committee.

Lost—Between Turner's Hall and Methodist Block, on Saturday afternoon, a list of subscriptions to the German Labor Association of the West Division. Will the finder please leave it at this office?

☞ Dr. James, so celebrated throughout the United States and New Orleans for the treatment of syphilis in its various stages with a neutralizer, and other private chronic diseases, is consulted daily by persons from all parts of the United States and Canada, at his rooms and parlors, 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Apply immediately—there is danger in delay. nov6-697-[illegible]

GO TO THE BEST.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment,—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc24-197 3m

☞ Troublesome coughs and colds, if neglected, often terminate fatally. A few doses of Dwyer's Pectoral Syrup will speedily and effectually cure the most obstinate case. Sold in bottles, at 65 cents and $1.25 per bottle, at 99 and 91 Lake street. nov1-v387-1m

☞ Paper Hanging, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. nov5-v604-1m

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 5.

Western drovers are in better humor this week. The near approach of election has kept at home, and the supply is comparatively light, less than 4,000 all told, and including many very light scallawags. This circumstance, and the fact that there was considerable improvement in the last New York market, led to speculation which has cleared all the yards, at an advance of $5.00@8.00 ₩ head. About 3,800 have been taken for New York, and 700 or 800 for the Eastern market. Included in sales were 84 extra fat Illinois steers at 8c ₩ lb., average 1,356 lbs; 170 good do at $76 00 ₩ head; average 1,280 lbs; 140 Canada at $97.00 ₩ head; average 1,300 lbs; and 14 Michigan at 6@6¼c; average 1,356 lbs.

SHEEP—Are plenty, but the average is unusually poor in quality. Prices, however, are better, ranging from 6c to 8c, with a sharp demand for extra. Receipts, 6800 head.

HOGS—Inquiry is active at 12@13c, and 13¼c for extra heavy hogs. Receipts, 20,000 head; shipped to New York, 19,000 head.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

TOBACCO—Dull; factory lugs $6.50 to $10.10; planters' do $10.75 to $12.50; common shipping leaf $13.75 to $15.50; medium do $17.50 to $25.50; good and fine do $24.25 and $25.50; common and medium manufacturing leaf $26.50; good do $34.25 and $35.75.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,807 brls. Market quiet. Sale of super at $8.50, delivered; extra $9.40; inspected and delivered do at $9.50; double extra at $9.75; inspected and delivered do at $1.75 ₩ brl.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 5,596 sacks. Market advanced. Sales of 50 sacks at $1.90; 500 do at $1.90; 250 do at $1.92; 850 do at $1.96; 350 do at $1.97; 500 do on private terms; 2,850 do in lots at $2.00; 897 do at $2.10; 283 do at $2.03; 484 do at $2.03, and 1,200 do at same, to arrive, and 250 do at $2.07½ per bu. Corn—Sales of yellow at $1.55; mixed at $1.52; white at $1.56; do at $1.54; poor at $1.50; do at $1.37½ per bu, sacks in. Oats, 5,000 sacks in lots and 270 do at 90½c, and 83 do at 86 per bu, delivered.

WHISKY—Sales of 50 brls at $1.88 per gallon.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

UP—Seabird, Sweepstakes, Alice, Sardinia, Athelstar.
DOWN—Rival.
WIND—West.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday Evening, Nov. 5.

COTTON—Decidedly higher and more doing, at $1.28@1.30 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Ohio higher; $10.50@10.75 for extras; $[illegible] for extra round hoop Ohio; $11.25@11.50 for trade brands—closing dull and scarcely so firm; included in the sales are 6,000 brls extra State, for November, December and January, at $10.50@11.00.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.72½@1.75 for western—closing dull at inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better, at $2.15@2.26 for Chicago spring; $2.30 for choice amber Milwaukee club; $2.40 for winter red western. Corn is better, at $1.60@1.61 for mixed western—inside price in store. Oats quiet and steady at 94@95c for western.

WOOL—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar firm; Muscovado, 18@20½c; Havana, [illegible]. Molasses quiet.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and firm; 45 for crude, 69 for refined in bond; 84 for refined free.

PROVISIONS—Pork decidedly higher. $39.50 for mess; $39.50@40 for new mess, cash and regular way, closing at $42.00 cash; $35.00@36.00 for prime; $37.00@38.50 for prime mess; also 5,000 brls new mess for all November, option, $41.50. Beef active and firm at previous prices. 13,000 brls extra mess to arrive all November at $26.50. Beef Hams very firm at $22.50. Cut Meats rather quiet. Bacon sides firmer to arrive in January and February; 20c for Cumberland cut; 19c for long cut hams; 19c for long ribbed, and 19½c for long clear. Lard decidedly firmer at 21¼@22½c, including 300 brls prime steam, to arrive, at 21¾.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Saturday evening, Nov. 5.

MONEY—Active and firmer at 7 ₩ cent.
EXCHANGE—Firm at 1.09½@10 for gold.
GOLD—Active and firmer; opening at 241½, advancing to 241¾, declining to 239, and advancing to 244⅞.
GOVERNMENT STOCKS—A shade firmer.

DIED.

In this city, at 136 Fourth avenue, on Sunday, November 6th, of diptheria croup, LAURA F. C. HUNTER, aged 3 years and 8 months, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Hunter.

The funeral will take place on Monday (to day) at 2 p. m., from the residence of the parents.

At St. Louis, Nov. 3d, Lieut. ALBERT W. DANKS, Co K, 134th Reg't Ill. Vol., aged 21 years.

Funeral to-morrow (Monday) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, 207 State street.

Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.		
St. Paul Express	*10:00 a.m.	*5:15 a.m.
Madison Express	*4:10 p.m.	*1:30 p.m.
Woodstock Accomodation	5:00 p. m.	8:15 a. m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*8:15 p.m.
GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.		
Fulton Passenger	8:45 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	4:50 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:30 a.m.	3:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:00 a.m.	*10:00 a.m.
Detroit Express	*5:30p.m.	‡12:30p.m.
Detroit Express	*‡10:00p.m.	*11:00 p.m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	*6:00a.m.	*11:00 p.m
Night Express	*10:15 p.m.	12:25 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:00 a.m.	*11:00 p. m.
Evening Express	*5:30 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Night Express	*‡10:00 p. m.	‡12:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:00 a. m.	*12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	‡10:00 p. m.	*‡11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	*4:30 a.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*11:00 p.m.
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
Night Express	*‡9:30 p.m.	*‡8:33 p.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	*6:00 a.m.	‡11:00 p.m.
(Connecting With Pennsylvania Central R. R.)		
Leave Pittsburg	2:00 a.m. / 4:35 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
Harrisb'g	1:20 p.m. / 3:00 a.m.	5:00 a.m.
Arrive Philadel	5:30 p.m. / 5:55 a.m.	12:10 a.m.
N. York, via Allentown	....	1:35 p.m.
N. York, via Philadel	10:05 p.m. / 12:05 p.m.	2:35 p.m.
Baltimore	5:40 p.m. / 7:00 a.m.	11:50 p.m.
Wash'ton	10:30 p.m. / 10:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:00 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
Night Express	10:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
(For Indianapolis and Louisville.)		
Day Express	*6:00 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
Night Express	10:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:00 a.m.	*10:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	‡10:05 p.m.	*[illegible]
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:30 p.m.	*9:00 a.m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:00 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
" "	*12:10 p.m.	*1:45 p.m.
" "	*3:30 p.m.	*4:45 p.m.
" "	*5:30 p.m.	*6:55 p.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	9:00 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Night Express	12:00 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Galesburg and Quincy Ac.	4:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail	*6:00 a.m.	*[illegible]
Day express	*6:00 a.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Express	†7:30 p.m.	5:00 p.m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p.m.	*9:25 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:00 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Night Express	12:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:45 a.m.
Through Trains	4:30 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodati'n	4:30 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.	4:05 p.m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

The Empress Eugenie at Schwalbach.

A letter from Frankfort tells us how the Empress Eugenie spends her time at Schwalbach.

A dense crowd congregates round the pavilion, and the eyes of all are directed toward the little hill whence will descend the august visitor. A few minutes before eight, the busy girl who fills the glasses retires from her place of office; a young man, in a black dress coat, his hair curled by a French friseur, and altogether heavily got up, approaches the railing, with important look and step. He is the Ganymede of her Majesty, the Empress of the French. He takes up two or three colored glasses, scans them out and inside with a searching eye, and places them upon a plate. Then, bounding up the steps, he posts himself on a little elevation, so as to be able to discover the illustrious invalid at the moment of her leaving the villa, and appearing in the gardens above. Another moment, and she comes. A group of seven persons is moving down the hill. The lead is taken by three ladies: then follows another lady, forming the body of the force; and the rear is brought up by three gentlemen. Look at the lady in the centre of the first file, treading with elastic step, and pacing so cheerfully in the fresh morning air.

That is the Empress of the French. By her dress you would hardly think that she wields the sceptre of fashion in the civilized world. A dress of Havana brown silk, smartly tucked up, as the Parisians alone know how, in captivating folds without finery, but gracefully showing a pretty foot, a long blue paletot, closely buttoned up, and a little hat with plumes—can a lady face creation in more simple attire? The Empress has now arrived at the well, the Ganymede ascends the steps, and, presenting the cup, remains in a respectful attitude, awaiting her slightest command, while she drinks. As she puts up her veil, we catch a glimpse of her delicate features, her beautiful complexion, brilliant eyes, and her charming mouth, set with shining and perfect teeth. No sooner is the glass emptied than the pitiless veil falls. Saluted on all sides with obtrusive politeness, the Empress responds with indefatigable affability. The promenade of the Empress on these occasions is generally confined to the walks encompassing the pond which forms the centre of the park. While the Empress promenades we cannot help putting to ourselves the question—is the lady really ill? Her fair complexion, the lustre of her eyes, and her energy of manner would seem to justify a reply in the negative.

But she is coming back, and takes the last and closing glass from the hands of the swallow-tailed juvenile. With the Empress, the two first ladies of her court are in the habit of using the waters. In the glow of their homœopathic loyalty they fell ill, contracting exactly the same disease as the Empress; when the latter was ordered to recreate herself with the beneficent qualities of the Schwal. The two officiating cavaliers have been excused from spoiling their stomachs with the health-giving, it is said—but nauseating, it is certain—qualities of the brook. That fine and robust form, with a grayish hue spreading over hair and whiskers, is Admiral Jurien de la Graviere. He may be a sailor, but appears to be an adept in the arms of the courtier as well. A perfect specimen of the class we meet in the little elegant, and exceedingly agile Compte de Crosse-Brissac. One of the most accomplished hands—or am I to say feet?—at a waltz, or the quadrille de la cour, he has been added to her Majesty's suite for reasons unknown. A sick lady cannot dance, though she be an Empress, and another Terpsichore in the days of health. The third gentleman is M. le Commandant Opperman. He and the lady in waiting, who shall remain nameless for the present, are occasionally exempt from the duty of attending upon their Sovereign, whose most constant companions are the Admiral and Comtesse de la Bedover.

Till half past 9 the Empress may be seen taking exercise regularly in the gardens; she then returns home, to emerge again from the well-observed portal at 11 o'clock, when she repairs to bath; at 2 o'clock dinner is served, according to the rules of the place. I should like to know how many cooks you suppose the Empress to have brought with her. Not one, even. She, who has so many renowned artists of the pan and the pot in her service, stoops to dine from the kitchen of the Post, a hotel opposite Villa Herber. Every morning a bill of fare is presented to her, enumerating the various possibilities of the day, which, as far as she condescends to order them, are converted into so many savory realities in the hours between 8 and 2. They are frugal repasts the Empress has to put up with in that rural quarter.

The dinner company is always limited to a circle of intimates. The Empress, the two Countesses, and cavaliers, are, as a rule, of the party; now and then the French Ambassador from Darmstadt, and the Princess Metternich, who is residing for a few weeks at Johannisburg, will drive over, and have the honor of spending a few social hours at her table. The striking appearance of the Empress never fails to excite attention. No crinoline, but flowing skirts tucked up rather high, red military heels, hussar jacket, and a baret overtopped by a good sized eagle's wing, present an unusual combination, even where the world's oddities are amply exhibited. The afternoon is frequently devoted to visiting the Princess of Hesse, the wife of Prince William, who is staying in a very delicate state of health, at Schwalbach. Another person whose company the Empress seems to enjoy is Prince Nicholas, of Nassau, a brother of the reigning duke, whose acquaintance she made years ago in Paris. At half past five Her Majesty makes her appearance again at the well, and, taking two glasses more, promenades till seven in the grounds, when she returns to the villa. The evenings being already cold, are spent at home by the Empress as well as by the other guests. Every morning the postman knocks at the door of the villa, when such letters as dear Louis may choose to entrust to a public conveyance are delivered, and, it is said are taken in by the fair addressee herself."

Auction Sales.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
Salesrooms in Portland Block
NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN-ST.
no26-[illegible]

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, WOOL HOODS,
Undershirts, Drawers, Socks, Yarn, Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes, Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, Mits, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 9th and 10th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.
no4-v343-7t-[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auc'rs.

WOODEN BUILDING
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
ON THE PREMISES.
We shall sell without reserve the Building temporarily used by Long John Engine, situate on Washington street, between Lasalle and Wells street. Building is 30 feet front, 72 feet deep, 24 feet high. Terms cash. Building to be removed within ten days after the sale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
no6-v671-5t

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Special Sale of Fine Silver Plated Ware and Table Cutlery at Auction.
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, the finest assortment of Silver-Plated Ware ever offered at auction, consisting of Rich Castors, with cut bottles; Ice Pitchers, Tea Sets, Tete-a-Tete Sets, Sugars, Creams, Tea and Coffee Pots, Cake Baskets, Call Bells, Forks and Spoons, Ladles, Syrup Pitchers with stands, Butter Dishes, Spoon Holders, Breakfast Castors, Mugs, Goblets, Card Baskets, &c., &c. The above goods are all warranted FIRST QUALITY and the very finest of DOUBLE PLATE. Also a splendid assortment of Ivory handled Table Cutlery of the very best make and first quality.
Also—Trade Sale at 9½ o'clock A. M., of the same day, of 165 doz. extra fine Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons; 75 doz. extra fine Table and Tea Forks; 40 doz. five and six bottle Castors. The above goods are of the manufacture of the Eagle Manufacturing Company, and are first quality and double plated.
no6-v645-5t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Large and varied assortment of
Furniture and Household Goods
AT AUCTION.
We will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 11th, at 9½ o'clock, at our rooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a large and splendid assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Book Cases, Hat Trees, Marble Top Tables, Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c. Also, a quantity of second hand Household goods, Carpets, Stoves, &c. Also, one Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, new, in rosewood case.
no5 v644 7t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.
TRADE SALE OF 52 CRATES OF CROCKERY,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, Nov. 10th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, Fifty Crates of the best White Granite Ware, in quantities to suit dealers. The goods are all first quality, and most saleable shapes, and consists of crockery assortment. Goods carefully packed and shipped for country buyers. Samples can be examined early the morning of the day of sale.
no5 v[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
On Wednesday morning, Nov 9th, at 10 o'clock, there will be an auction sale of Household Furniture at No. 194 South Jefferson street, and house for rent.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
no7 v734 3t

General Notices.

ROGERS & CO.,
Coal and Pig Iron Merchants,
Have for sale in lots to suit,

300 Tons	"A No. 1"	UNION IRON.
200	"	B No. 1 UNION IRON.
200	"	No. 1 SCOTCH IRON.
50	"	No. 1 PRATT IRON.
50	"	No. 1 POKEEPSIE IRON.
100	"	No. 2 OHIO IRON.

Lehigh, Blossburg, Lackawanna and Erie Coals.

OFFICES—144 Market corner Monroe, and South Clark street, north of C. B. & Q. R. R. Crossing.
Post Office Drawer 6315. oc26-[illegible]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT
OF ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 31, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.]
I. By direction of the Secretary of War, all soldiers now on leave or furlough in the State of Illinois, may, on application to these headquarters, have their furloughs extended until the 15th of November, 1864.
II. Application for extension of furloughs may be made by letter, addressed to the Ass't. Adjutant General of the District, by giving—
1st. The name, rank, company, regiment, brigade, division and army corps.
2d. The place where the furlough was given.
3d. The date of commencement and the time of expiration.
III. In all cases where it is practicable, applications for extension of furloughs will be endorsed with the approval of a commissioned officer of the army.
By command of Brig. Gen'l Jno. Cook,
GEO. W. CARTER,
Capt. and A. A. A. Gen'l.
oc26-v[illegible]

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.
ARLINGTON, KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
Second week of the Regular Season. First appearance of the eminent Pianist, Mr. D. W. Ainsworth; Leon's Topsey Demoralized, received with shouts of laughter; Kelly's New Song, "When I courted Miss Kidd;" Jones and Price in Trouble at the Pawnbroker's; the great Challenge Dance between Arlington and Allen; Burlesque Grecian Statues, &c. &c.
In rehearsal, a great Comic Burlesque from real life.
ADMISSION—25 Cents; Orchestra Chairs and Reserved Seats, 50 Cents; Upper Boxes, $5.00; Proscenium Boxes, $[illegible]. Box Office open from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
EDWIN KELLY, Manager.
R. S. DINGESS, Agent. oc26-[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVicker & Myers .... Managers.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, sixty cents; Second Circle, twenty-five cents; Secured Seats, seventy five cents; Private Boxes, $5.00 and $6.00. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock.
THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.
Engagement of the celebrated actress, Miss LAURA KEENE. Revival of the gorgeous spectacular Drama entitled
THE SEA OF ICE.

Lucie de Lascours } Ogarita, Carlos, Dal Mentes,	MISS LAURA KEENE
	MR J. E. NAGLE

Capt. de Lascours, Mr. J. Dyott; Barabas, Mr. Hawk.
The Drama will be presented every evening till further notice, in the same manner which a few months ago gained for it universal admiration.
Saturday afternoon—LAURA KEENE MATINEE.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD AND E. F. WHITMAN.
Proprietors and Managers.
Mr A. D. BRADLEY......Director of Amusements.
MONDAY and every evening during the week.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
Of the great Irish Drama of the
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
Or, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

Hardress Cregan	Mr. Frank Aiken
Myles na Coppaleen	John Dillon
Corrigan	Mr. Bradley
Danny Mann	Mr. Little
Ann Chute	Mrs. L. B. Perrin
Eily O'Connor	Jennie Hight
Sheelah	Mrs. Stonall

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, painted expressly for this drama by MINARD LEWIS.
THE CHICAGO BEAUTY is now on exhibition.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:

To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room	25 cts.
To Dress Circle or Parquette	35 cts.
Secured Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette	50 cts.
Orchestra Chairs (80 in number)	75 cts.
Private Boxes	$5.00 and $6.00
Children under 12 years of age to Museum	15 cts.

Children occupying seats in Dress Circle or Parquette, will be charged Full Price.
Children in Arms, not admitted.

VARIETY THEATRE.
Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C M. CHADWICK..........Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH..........Acting and Stage Manager.
New Stars! New Attractions!!
Monday evening, Nov. 7th, first appearance of Miss JENNIE EAGAN, premiere danseuse; also, Mr. H. W. EAGAN and Mr. J. S. EDWARDS, Ethiopian delineators and general versatile comedians.
M'LLE AUGUSTA, TONY PASTOR and MAGGIE MARSHALL will appear Monday evening, Nov. 14th. JOHNNY MACK and LITTLE MAC will appear on Thursday evening, Nov. 17th. Several other new stars are engaged, and will shortly appear.
CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at 6:45; Curtain rises at 7:45.
SCALE OF PRICES:
Parquette, 25 cents .... Dress Circle, 40 cents
Private Boxes .... $5.00 and $4.00
Single Seats in boxes .... 75 cents

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY.
Corner of Clark and Monroe streets.
Students entering this Academy receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction. Soirees—Tuesday evenings, only for scholars and friends. Miss Claudine Meyers, Miss Mary Dorval and Miss Jennie Martine, Lady Teachers.
no6-v[illegible] J. EDWIN MARTINE, Princ'l.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED.—Drafted men who require good Substitutes will find it to their advantage to apply at the original and only reliable Recruiting Office, 84 Dearborn street, Room 3. We furnish good a lens or veterans. (Not Bounty Jumpers.) Those requiring Substitutes should be aware of the great risk they run in engaging men from Street Runners and irresponsible parties. Any negotiations made with us will be guaranteed both by references and security. LEWIS & CO.
no7 v[illegible]

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes, to whom the highest Bounty will be paid, cash in hand. Choice of regiments. Apply at the original and only reliable Recruiting Office in the city, 84 Dearborn street, Room 3.
no7-v[illegible] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Men who are drafted and those who contemplate putting in Substitutes in anticipation of the supplementary Draft, to know that they can be supplied with Good Substitutes at 84 Dearborn street, Room 3. We will supply Substitutes (Good Aliens or Veterans) always at as low rates as any one, though we do not profess to supply them LOWER, (as we not deal with Bounty Jumpers.) Parties looking for substitutes should be careful whom they make a contract with as by trying to save a few dollars in cheapness they may loose the whole. This is the original and only established office in the city. We refer to leading Bankers and Merchants, and we can always get good men as we have never been obliged to close up or take in our sign since the office has been established, not like others who profess to supply substitutes. Remember the number, 84 Dearborn street, P. O., Drawer 6493. LEWIS & CO.
no7-v[illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes! Substitutes! Substitutes!—Do you want a substitute? If so you can have one at the office of WM. H. MURPHY & CO., corner Randolph and Lasalle sts., in the basement.

WANTED—Volunteers! Volunteers! Volunteers!—Do you want one? If so you can get them of WM. H. MURPHY & CO. for we can furnish you more than any other office in Chicago, and for less money.

WANTED—Representative Recruits also on hand. Come show your patriotism to Uncle Sam, and send a Representative to the army. It will not cost you much. Look at this and blush! We have on deposit money or notes from six ladies of Chicago, with a challenge to a like number of men to procure them Representative Recruits for the army of our glorious Republic. It is will afford us much pleasure to give due publication to any and all gentlemen that will accept this challenge from the fair sex. WM. H. MURPHY & CO., basement, corner Randolph and Lasalle streets, or address Lock Box 6063.

WANTED—Substitutes and Volunteers for the U. S. army and navy, for one, two and three years, to whom the largest bounties will be paid. We propose doing now as we always have done before, to give more money for men than any other office in Chicago. WM. H. MURPHY & CO., corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.
Substitutes and Volunteers furnished at the old and reliable office of WM. H. MURPHY & CO., on the most reasonable terms. Good men always on hand. Call in person or address Lock Box 6063, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Real Estate. Owners having property for sale or rent should not delay to register their property on our books. No charge unless a sale is effected. A. J. HAINES & CO., Real Estate Registry Office, No. 10 Post Office B'l'g, cor. Dearborn and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—A suit of five rooms well furnished, suitable for a small family. Pleasant location, two minutes walk from the Post Office. Inquire at 77 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Horse, Wagon and Harness; a "Northern Light" Stove suitable for a store or office; Platform, Counter and Tea Scales; also a splendid Revolver, with case, &c., just the thing for a military man. Address Box 1360.

FOR SALE—Canal Boat Financier; enrolled as one year old; well furnished and carries between fifty seven and fifty eight hundred bushels of corn on 4 feet 8 inches draft. Apply to SKRUBST & DOUGLAS, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Cheap, Engine Lathes. We will sell five or six second hand lathes, in running order, 6 to 16 feet bed, 18 to 26 inch swing. E. W. M. CO.
P. W. GATES, President.

FOR SALE—Pork House, with a capacity of 800 hogs and 75 cattle per day, situated on the south branch of the Chicago River. For further particulars address P. O. Box 3804, Chicago, or inquire of WM. COKER & CO., 219 South Water street.

FOR SALE—A new Theatre, all complete, in Cairo, Ill., completed and opened July 11th, 1864; everything about it is new and unique, and there is a well furnished Liquor Saloon attached to it. The Theatre seats 800, at present prices of admission, and is paying well. It can be made, for a small outlay, to seat 1000; and, with that addition, will easily lease for $800 per month. It will cost from $30 to $40 per day to run it. It is now leased for two years from July 11th, 1864, first year at $300 per month, second year at $400 per month. It stands on leased ground, lease having five years to run.
Not being in the theatrical line, and desiring to discontinue all business I offer it for sale low. The cost of Theatre, Saloon, and all fixtures complete, was over $21,000. The whole will be sold for $15,000 cash; or part cash and balance good paper at six and twelve months, with interest; or I will exchange for a good, improved farm, near Chicago, or for unimproved land on Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago branch; or for city property at a fair price. Address H. B. CLIFFORD, Memphis, Tenn., or W. A. GAGE, 211 South Water street, Chicago.
I have also, for sale low, a fine side-wheel steamboat, suitable for freight or towing, and is a No. 1 Cotton Boat.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farm of 200 acres, house 24x36, barn 42x50; large orchard, &c.; fenced and cross-fenced. Location one mile from a depot—sixteen miles from Chicago. Price, $8,443. E. H. CUMMINGS, 133 Clark st.

FOR SALE—Farm 80 acres, some timber, all fenced, house cost $1,200, barn $400, location two miles east of Richmond, McHenry county, Illinois. Price, $3,000. This is a nice little farm and cheap. E. H. CUMMINGS, 133 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Farm of 80 acres, house, barn, 250 apple trees bearing, all fenced, 60 acres cultivated, located upon the river bank, 40 rods from a village, ten miles Southwest of Chicago. Price $5,200. E. H. CUMMINGS, 133 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Farm of 98 acres—Nice house, also tenant house, and barn, large orchard, 30 acres timber, and located on the west bank of the DesPlaines river, twelve miles from Chicago. Price $6,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, 133 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Farm of 174 acres, 14 timber, house 40 by 40, two barns, &c., large orchard, shrubbery, and small fruit—all fenced and cross fenced. Location ¾ mile south of Lodi, DeKalb co., and known as the Simmons farm. Price, $6,764. E. H. CUMMINGS 133 Clark st.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 320 acres, all fenced and cross fenced, all improved, near railroad, coal and timber, at $15 per acre, one half cash, balance on long time. One of 80 acres, all improved, good buildings, at $18 per acre. These farms are in Livingston county, Ill., 80 miles from Chicago. Apply to D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Farms. 98 acres, $4,000. 160 acres, $4,500. 160 acres, $4,400. 81 acres, $3,200. 80 acres, $2,000. 80 acres, $4,000. 174 acres, $6,760. 271 acres, $8,443. 233 acres, $4,000. 160 acres, $1,900. 160 acres, $4,800. 201 acres, $8,443. All well improved and near depots and villages. E. H. CUMMINGS, 133 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange, forty acres with good improvements, adjoining a nice village on the Ill. Cent. R. R. Chicago Branch, and a store in the village, for sale or exchange for house and lot on Wabash avenue. Inquire of T. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—Timber Land 260 acres in north part of Fayette County, one mile from Ill. Cent. R. R. Land rolling, timber mostly oak and maple, Saw Mills in the vicinity, one within a half mile. Inquire at the Real Estate Office of T. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall.

Strayed.

STRAYED—On Saturday night last, three horses—one dark chestnut colt, 3 years old, 16 hands high, near hind leg white; one bright chestnut horse, 16 hands high, about 8 years old; all without horse, all the old horse, which had shoes on hind feet. Any person giving information of the above will be rewarded with a reward of twenty dollars, by applying to P. D. YOUMY, corner of May and Polk streets.

A BASE IMITATION OF MY PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER is now being offered to the public.

BEWARE OF IT!

It is so rotten that when dampened for copying it will barely hold together by its own weight. Be sure to ask Stationers for the genuine.
WILLIAM MANN,
43 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

Wanted.

WANTED—Information of his home in Aurora, Wilber Raymond Murray, [illegible] is 15 years of age, but not over [illegible] light skin, blue eyes, [illegible] finger on left hand [illegible] plain suit of summer clothes [illegible] black leather satchel, a pair of [illegible] plaid woolen pants, gray overcoat [illegible] collar, plain, black and white comforter [illegible] of scottees. It is feared that he [illegible] play, or has been enticed away by [illegible] him himself. Any clue to his whereabouts will be gratefully received and [illegible] Mrs. A. B. MURRAY, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] and seamstress, by an experienced [illegible] who can take charge of a child [illegible] be seen for a few days at room 54 Stewart [illegible]

WANTED—One thousand [illegible] with money in hand from twenty [illegible] hundred dollars, to commence a business [illegible] from ten to twenty five dollars per day [illegible] at room 14, No. 147 South Clark [illegible] go, Ill. Please do not write; we [illegible] your letters, or if you must write, [illegible] Drawer 6337 and we will answer.

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bartenders, &c., [illegible] situations should apply at the Advertising [illegible] Business Agency, 84 Dearborn [illegible] Situations now open. Reference to [illegible]

WANTED.—Experienced [illegible] Makers at J. E. Wilson & Co.'s, [illegible] born street. None others need apply.

WANTED—A Bookkeeper, Salesman, Clerk in Grocery, Barber, [illegible] sons out of employment should call and register names for good situations. Applicants [illegible] stamps. Merchants supplied [illegible] Apply at Mercantile Employment Agency [illegible] dolph street, Room 1, up stairs.

WANTED—A Young Lady to assist in a Photograph Gallery. Apply [illegible] 146 Lake street, up stairs. L. E. P[illegible]

WANTED—The best Likenesses. You get them at 136 South Clark [illegible] also the cheapest by far in the city. [illegible] graphs, $1 per dozen, and large size [illegible] $3.75 cents, and $1 per dozen. Single [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner with $2,000 to act as Cashier in a [illegible] entertainment by thirteen Ladies, [illegible] of the best investments this winter. [illegible] ences given and required. [illegible] view may be had. J. HENRY, Post [illegible]

WANTED—Teamsters. A [illegible] good Teamsters, acquainted with [illegible] can find steady employment by [illegible] STOCKTON & CO., Market street, near Van Buren street.

WANTED—By a lady a situation in a private family as housekeeper or [illegible] the sewing and marketing. Address P. O. B[illegible]

WANTED—A Smith & Wesson Revolver. Address, stating price and [illegible] "X," Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent a dwelling house, within a few blocks of the [illegible] House, or convenient to St. at [illegible] all conveniences. Apply to A. J. H[illegible] Real Estate Registry Office, 10 Post Office [illegible] corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets.

WANTED—By a young man five years experience, as salesman in [illegible] Wholesale grocery or commission business [illegible] Reference, Underwood & Co. Address "A[illegible]" Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent a house on the North Side, east of Wells street and [illegible] of Chicago avenue, or anywhere on the South [illegible] or on the West Side east of Halsted, [illegible] Address P. O. Drawer 5785.

WANTED—A first rate Watch maker. Must be quick, sober and [illegible] have his own tools material, &c., and [illegible] carry on business alone. None other need [illegible] Address with references, particulars of [illegible] &c., "C F," P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—A partnership in an established business, or an [illegible] chase the entire interest, or [illegible] some one of equal advantage and [illegible] tary. Capital willing to invest $[illegible] dress P. O. Box 1710.

WANTED—A fresh healthy Wet Nurse. Apply immediately at [illegible]

WANTED—To inform the public in general and all whom it may concern, that we are now prepared to furnish Substitutes and Volunteers for the U S army. These will receive honorable dealing [illegible] Most respectfully yours, &c., WM. H. MURPHY & CO., basement, corner of Randolph and Lasalle [illegible]
P. S.—We defy competition, as we [illegible] done either in giving more money to [illegible] substitutes or in asking less from [illegible] this quotes. Give us a call or address [illegible] 6063.

WANTED—Partner with capital of three thousand or three hundred dollars, to take an interest in a business established, now paying a net profit of [illegible] dollars a week. Address "D W," P. O. Box [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—A Drug Store. Any one having a Drug Store doing a good business in any flourishing town in this State [illegible] can hear of a purchaser by addressing, [illegible] stating amount and quality of stock, [illegible] business done, and number of stores and [illegible] in the place and kind of opposition, [illegible] tent with, "DRUGGIST," [illegible] [illegible], Illinois.

WANTED—Hay. Loose or pressed Timothy Hay, at Patten's compress, [illegible] on Clark street, at Burlington Railroad [illegible] which the highest market price will be paid. CHAS. W. PATTEN, P. O. Box 3683 Chicago.

WANTED—By a gentleman, Lawyer by profession, of quiet, steady [illegible] a situation as Clerk in some wholesale or [illegible] store, (wholesale preferred), or a situation in a law office, to attend to office business. [illegible] dent of giving satisfaction to [illegible] employers. [illegible] M[illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—A partner with capital of $4,000 or $5,000 to take the place of one of our firm in the manufacture of [illegible] ments. The location is good, facilities [illegible] good trade established. Address or call on [illegible] dersigned. WM. H. & CO., Pekin, Ill.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department [illegible] Lewis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations; [illegible] sters at $45 per month and rations; [illegible] per month and rations. Free transportation [illegible] from Chicago, Illinois. For further [illegible] quire at the Government Office, [illegible] street, Chicago, Illinois. G. M. [illegible] ment Agent.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents for some big pay popular and rapid-selling books, including SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, Two vols., now ready; SCOTT'S [illegible] GEN. McCLELLAN, 26th edition [illegible] MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS, a work [illegible] U. P. VENT & CO., Publishers, Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month and expenses. An agent wanted in every county in the Northwest to sell [illegible] ANIMATED NATURE. A very popular and [illegible] work—1200 royal octavo pages elegantly [illegible] illustrated, and accurate engravings [illegible] Exclusive territory given. Address [illegible] HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 119 Dearborn [illegible]

WANTED—$75. Agents wanted. $250. To sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

WANTED—Agents, and all persons seeking profitable employment to know that they can secure a good paying business by [illegible] taking an agency for our standard [illegible] works, also maps, photographs and [illegible] steel engravings of prominent persons and [illegible] Active agents are realizing $100 per [illegible] E. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents to sell a new style of Gift Stationery Package, also many other fast-selling articles. Agents can easily make $10 to $20 per day. Send your orders at once for new [illegible] agency. Circulars sent free. [illegible] 189 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. The best opportunity ever before offered for making money. (both young and old) for making [illegible] to $10 can easily be made from [illegible] cents for circular, to P. O. Box 3[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Agents in every county, at $75 a month, [illegible] to introduce is new and useful [illegible] has ever offered. For particulars address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Me.

WANTED—Agents, $60 to $100 per month. Agents wanted, [illegible] to sell the celebrated LITTLE GIANT [illegible] FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] tively the only genuine. It will [illegible] tuck, bind, cord, quilt, and embroider [illegible] We will pay from $60 to $100 per month [illegible] liberal commission. Call on or address [illegible] E. T. BUSH & CO., 81 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents to sell a new engraving entitled [illegible] One of my old agents writes me [illegible] thing for it. Sell like it. Disabled [illegible] will find this a good chance to make [illegible] at once to SAMUEL PIKE, [illegible] Office 16 Portland Block. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell the Photograph Album. These [illegible] got up in the best style, are very [illegible] rapid sale. We have also a large [illegible] palm medals and badges; Fine [illegible] graphs, &c. Send for circular to [illegible] 132 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—200 Agents wanted from all parts of the West to sell [illegible] Patterns for Cutting [illegible] Clothing. Ladies [illegible] capital required. [illegible] up stairs, Metropolitan Block, corner of [illegible] and Dearborn streets, Chicago. P. O. Box [illegible]

To Rent.

FOR RENT—Two well furnished rooms up stairs for two gentlemen [illegible] small family without children. [illegible] Hubbard's Block between LaSalle and Wells [illegible]

TO RENT—A fine Office of Lake and Lasalle streets, [illegible] suitable for Commission business. [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner of [illegible] streets.

TO RENT—An elegant rooms fronting the Post Office, [illegible] Block. Apply at 169 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Wanted to rent on the North Side a small cottage [illegible] of 3 rooms. Rent must be [illegible] giving terms, location, &c., "O C," [illegible]

TO RENT—The 4th story of 84 and 86 Dearborn street, [illegible] suitable for manufacturing or [illegible] sion can be had on the [illegible] DICKEY, 50 Dearborn street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with board at 140 [illegible] accommodations for a few day boarders.

BOARDING.—Two [illegible] furnished rooms, with board [illegible] and their wives, can be had in a [illegible] boarders, in a nice house, on [illegible] 20 minutes' time on cars from [illegible] for those who wish good accommodations. [illegible] dress "S," P. O. Box 1373.

Lost.

LOST—$5.00 Reward. A large Black Newfoundland [illegible] the name of "Frank." Any one [illegible] Lasalle street, will receive the above [illegible]

LOST—$5 00 Reward. [illegible] Wednesday evening, [illegible] Dancing Academy, a Fur [illegible] taken by mistake. [illegible] any one returning it to [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
[illegible]AILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]ily, delivered in city (per week)	25
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[illegible]ily, to mail subscribers, per year	12.00
[illegible]ily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	6.00
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[illegible]d to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at [illegible] risk.
☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, [illegible] made at one time.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

TO-DAY.

The duty of to-day may not be postponed. [illegible]e history of to-day will be irrevocably [illegible]corded by the going down of the sun. [illegible]yal reader, what shall be written of you, [illegible]re in its issues? Are you ready to stand [illegible] your place and do your duty by the Re[illegible]blic? To-day it may be done. To-mor[illegible]w you may mourn over it as too late. [illegible]-day is to be tested the love of this people [illegible] their country, our devotion to its inter[illegible], our patience under sacrifice, our hope [illegible] the speedy reward of a rescued land. [illegible]th the re-election of Abraham Lincoln [illegible]day will be vindicated the principle of [illegible]f-government—will be secured the crown[illegible] proof that a government of the people [illegible] within itself the power of self-preserva[illegible]. With the defeat of the cause of Lib[illegible]y and Loyalty, the hands on the dial of [illegible]ilization will be set a century backward, [illegible] present dimmed, the hope of our future [illegible]ted. With the election lost to-day, the [illegible]ccesses of three campaigns will be thrown [illegible]y, the blood of our heroes wasted, the [illegible]es our fallen sons and brothers written [illegible]over with the epitaph, "In vain." With [illegible] election lost to-day, the victorious arms [illegible]ur military power, stretched far across [illegible]overed territory, and clutching the shrink[illegible] heart of the rebellion, will lie nerveless [illegible] blasted. Our flag will droop in the [illegible]t of Georgia, and the gleam of the stars [illegible] stripes pale before the derision of our [illegible] in Charleston and Richmond.

[illegible]ittle more, and the end we are all pray[illegible] for is reached. A little more, and the [illegible]urbed foundation stones of our Republic [illegible] re-laid, and the structure to rise fair [illegible]eon will stand strong in Right, without [illegible]stain or blemish of Wrong. A little [illegible]e,—and that little is in the hands of this [illegible]le to-day. Shall it be lost? Fathers, [illegible] and brothers of those who have faced the [illegible]er dangers of the crisis, and yielded up [illegible] lives to gain the successes whose [illegible]ning achievement waits on to-day? It [illegible] cost you to-day. Give it cheerfully. Do [illegible] shrink from toilsome waiting in line for [illegible] turn at the ballot box? Think of [illegible] noble soldiers of the Union who have [illegible]d in line of battle in the face of deadly [illegible]er. True, it may rain, but what inclem[illegible] of the season ever turned back our [illegible] in blue? Do not yield to-day to the [illegible]ful and indolent suggestions, the selfish [illegible] paltry motives for which you have in [illegible] past bartered your vote, nor shrink [illegible] maintaining and protecting all the citi[illegible]ghts of to-day. Stand firmly the chal[illegible]. Let the "*Who goes there?*" confront [illegible] doubtful applicant for suffrage and [illegible] away the abashed and detected pro[illegible] of the ballot box. The Sixteenth [illegible] held a meeting last evening, and has [illegible] written pledge of its best men, solid [illegible]ne, residents, who have a stake in our [illegible]erity. They will stand by the polls [illegible]. *Let every ward and voting precinct* [illegible] same.

[illegible]ou are not needed at your own polls [illegible] your reinforcement to the loyal influ[illegible] in Copperhead strong-holds, at voting [illegible]s where treason would be otherwise [illegible]t and daring. Defend in all doubtful [illegible] the right of challenge, and overawe [illegible]timidation of voters. Go in your old [illegible]s, and don't go in when it rains. If [illegible] are unequal to these duties of to-day [illegible] your broadcloth and go spin among the [illegible]en. We will not, however, guarantee [illegible] a peaceful sojourn among the loyal [illegible]ers and sisters of our communities who [illegible] be likely to drive you back to duty with [illegible] brooms and distaffs.

[illegible] believe all will be well. We believe [illegible] to-day will be the Waterloo of the re[illegible]on, and that when the cloud of its [illegible]less conflict lifts, it will reveal the ser[illegible] hosts of the enemies of our Government [illegible]d and flying, while from the twin de[illegible] of Rebellion and Slavery, destined to [illegible] no more four institutions, will come [illegible]wall, "Let us depart hence." We be[illegible] from to day we may date the second [illegible] of our Nation, and that, stronger, bet[illegible] and purer, we may turn, with our feet [illegible] our enemies at home, to do battle with [illegible]eagued foes of Freedom and Republic[illegible] all round the world. Wrenching [illegible] the fallen foe its desecrated and stolen [illegible]d, we may hold it up to the world and [illegible]laim that ours is a Democracy unstained [illegible] injustice to any who wear the badge of [illegible]hood. Reader of the TRIBUNE, give one [illegible] to your country, and rejoice that to you [illegible]en a share in the work of national re[illegible]ption, in the duty of To-day.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] leave to our city columns and to other [illegible]ions of this issue, extended reference to [illegible]bel plots whose discovery startled our [illegible] yesterday like the sudden yawning of a [illegible]no under our feet. The history of the [illegible] has only lacked thus far the heraldic [illegible]ment of a festoon of traitors hanging by [illegible]ck. It is not too late to begin it, and [illegible]h and Buck Morris, if guilty, will go [illegible] that prominence before the community [illegible] the prayers of all good men, that the [illegible]r may be left for others to follow them [illegible] plot with rebels to destroy our national [illegible]

[illegible] military situation is unchanged, though [illegible] clouds may at instant notice open [illegible] tempest all along the war horizon. [illegible] has been a growing impression that [illegible]rebels have awaited a signal of battle [illegible]ecly given on the day of election, to [illegible]way our boys in blue from the ballot [illegible]. The rebel leaders dread Union [illegible], as much as Union fighting. Ballots [illegible]llets, it is one and the same thing to [illegible] when loyalty aims the missile. Loyal [illegible] of the North, act upon this hint. See [illegible] you vote. Some of our brothers in the [illegible] may be kept too busy, and be forced to [illegible] the safety of the Nation in your hands. [illegible]d is in Tennessee, but he is not having [illegible] his own way. There are plenty of loyal [illegible] thereaway to bring the rebel schemes [illegible]ught.

[illegible] dispatches contain an interesting sum[illegible] of general news, among which none is [illegible] significant than the new tone of Mex[illegible]dvices. It seems as if Maximilian was [illegible] things more than ordinarily attrac[illegible] for the head leaders of the failing re[illegible] to make their last ditch the Rio [illegible], and get beyond it.

A Very Lame Attempt.

[illegible]Saturday evening there came to this city, [illegible] Chicago & Alton road, some one hundred [illegible] dressed in the "butternut" style, and ex[illegible] rough in their whole appearance, who [illegible] their way to the vicinity of the Sherman [illegible] inquiring for "Mr. Bass."—*Chicago Times*

[illegible] above paragraph is the introduction [illegible] absurd attempt on the part of the Jeff. [illegible] organ in this city to get rid of its [illegible] now that such acquaintances have [illegible] dangerous. Among the laborious [illegible] intelligent workers in this campaign, [illegible] have been more so than Perkins Bass, [illegible] the State Executive Committee. In[illegible]able and ever on the alert, Mr. Bass [illegible] the Acting Chairman of the Com[illegible], and was indeed among the first to [illegible] the arrival of the butternut stran[illegible] the city, and he was among the first to [illegible] official attention to them. The whole [illegible] of the *Times* fairly chatters with [illegible] the attempt is too silly to delude [illegible] simplest follower of Jeff. Davis. [illegible] next attempt will be to prove [illegible] Walsh is a member of the Re[illegible] Union Committee, and that Buck [illegible] an active Lincoln man, and that [illegible] of these have run themselves into this [illegible] for the sake of harming Mc[illegible]